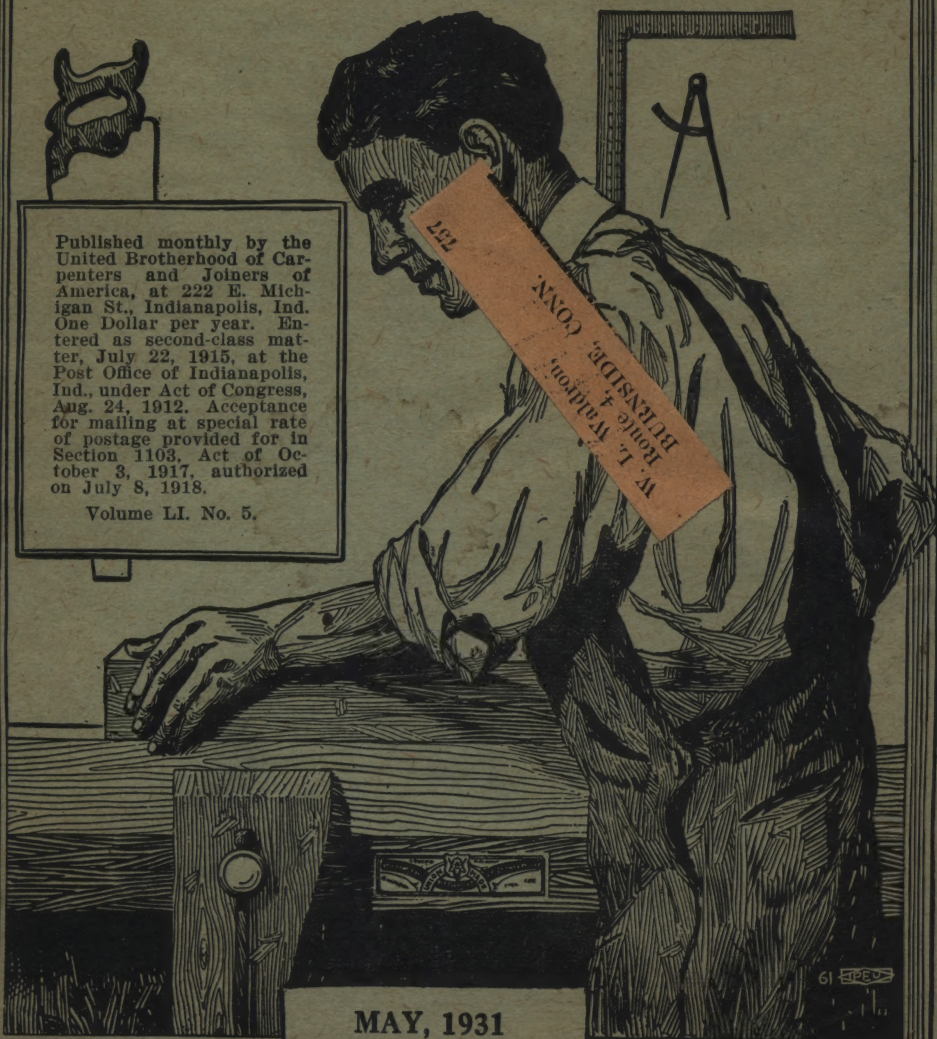




The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the
United Brotherhood of Car-
penters and Joiners of
America, at 222 E. Mich-
igan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
One Dollar per year. En-
tered as second-class mat-
ter, July 22, 1915, at the
Post Office of Indianapolis,
Ind., under Act of Congress,
Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance
for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of Oc-
tober 3, 1917, authorized
on July 8, 1918.

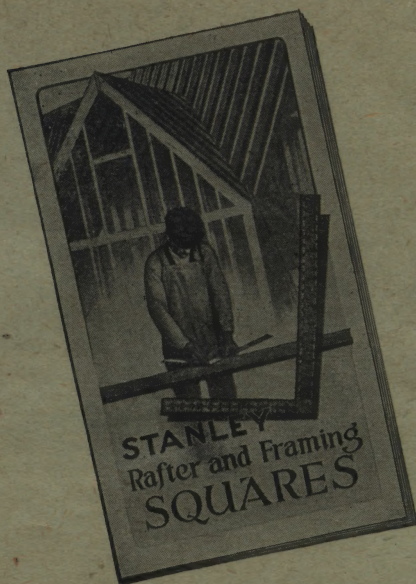
Volume LI. No. 5.



MAY, 1931

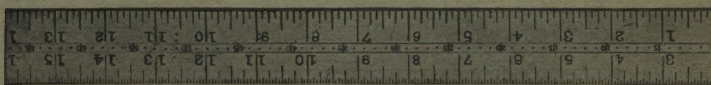
This Booklet *tells* *you how to get the most* *out of a* **Steel Square**

WRITTEN in everyday language, this Stanley Booklet No. S51 explains each table and series of graduations on a Steel Square. It tells on what type of work each of these markings are used — and shows how they can be used to simplify your everyday work.



Stanley Steel Squares are made from one piece of steel and have hardened corners. Stanley Squares are also made of Aluminum, and in the two piece "take down" pattern which may be taken apart and packed in a small space.

Send coupon below for a copy of this most useful booklet together with an up-to-date catalog of all Stanley Tools.



THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

The Stanley Rule & Level Plant
New Britain, Conn.

Send me a free copy of your Steel Square Booklet No. S51 and a Stanley Tool Catalog No. 34.



Do you like your craft?

Pick out one of your friends who's always *beefing* about the carpenter's craft. When you



get a chance, *have a look at his tools.*

Chances are ten-to-one

that you'll see right there why that fellow doesn't like the carpenter's craft—you probably wouldn't have his tools for a gift. He picked some of them up, probably, at the ten cent store.



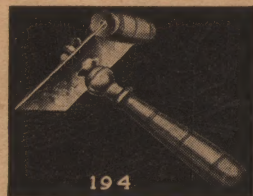
Then pick out another fellow who *likes* his craft and is proud of it. Look at *his* tools.



What a difference! The chances are

ten-to-one that his tools are about the best he can buy. He keeps them in good shape. No wonder he *likes* to work with them.

How do you like your craft?



Determine now to have the satisfaction of using the best tools. Send the coupon for



a free copy of Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E", that illustrates

and prices all the Starrett Tools for carpenters.

THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY
ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS

Please send Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E"

Name

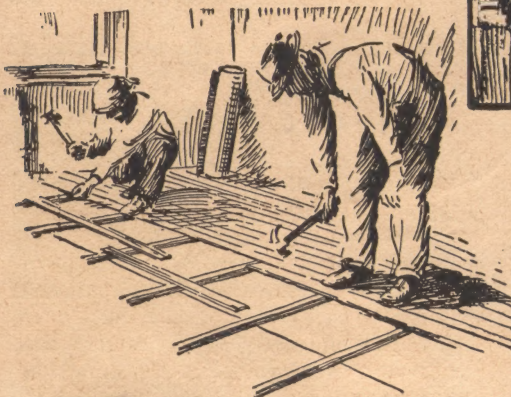
Street

City State

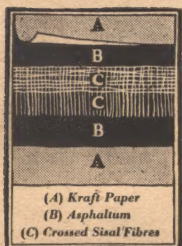


Use Starrett Tools

USE SISALKRAFT



On Walls: Do a job you will be proud of, and do it quicker and easier, too. Sisalkraft asks no favors—it goes on without punching or tearing and makes a permanent weathertight job. It is light and easily handled, yet so tough you can hardly tear it. Use it over sheathing and for flashing in all types of wall construction.



Under Roofs and Floors:

Sisalkraft stops little roof leaks and keeps out the moisture that causes floor warping and creaking. The reenforced construction keeps it from bunching up or tearing. You will like to work with Sisalkraft; it stays clean and pliable in hot or cold weather.

Only Sisalkraft has the reenforcing crossed layers of non-elastic sisal fibres that stand the pulling and pounding without breaking away. The job is right the first time with this sturdy paper. It also makes an economical temporary protection for stock piles, finished work and other places where a strong waterproof material is needed.

THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 W. Wacker Drive (Canal Station)
Chicago, Illinois

In Canada

Alexander Murray & Company, Limited, Montreal, Toronto,
Saint John, N. B., Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver

SISALKRAFT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"more than a building paper"

C5 Gray

**Get a
Free
Sample
from
Your
Lumber
Dealer**



**Test it by
tearing
it up!**

Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Government Launches Campaign Urging Repairs and Improvements

ONE hundred and fifty-three practical suggestions for possible repairs and improvements in the house and its equipment are listed in a 5-page leaflet recently issued by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. These leaflets—which may be obtained by application to the committee, in care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.—contain a check list to enable the householder to check the type of work needed.

A campaign to create odd jobs, under the caption "Put a Neighbor to Work," has been instituted. Advertisements have been sent to 2,000 daily newspapers throughout

the country, urging readers to create employment by expediting construction, repair and improvement work within their own home. A list of 100 typical jobs is presented, some of which are believed to be applicable now to almost every house in the United States. The committee is of the opinion that considerable employment can be stimulated by the campaign.

Carpenters in need of employment are urged to make a house-to-house canvass while this campaign is on, demonstrating what they can do for the owner with Sheetrock, Red Top Insulating Board, Thermo-fill dry fill, etc.



Many carpenters are making good money remodeling with Sheetrock.



Prize Contest Short Cuts and Better Methods

HERE'S the prize-winning idea for a door or sash jack submitted by Mr. Russell Maisel, 519 Ingleside Ave., Catonsville, Maryland.

\$5 Paid for Acceptable Ideas

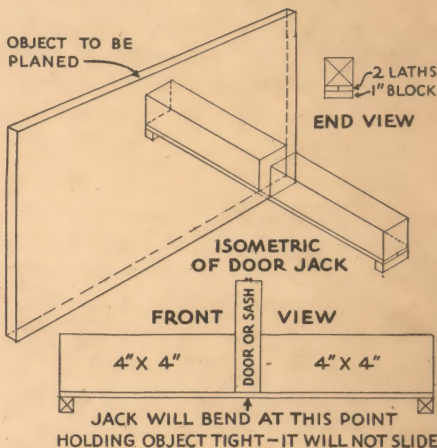
Send your suggestions to the United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Remember that your idea, in addition to being good, must be original. The requirement last mentioned will disqualify most ideas pertaining to Sheetrock construction, because the USG Experimental Laboratory has tried nearly every method applicable to Sheetrock.

Teacher: "What is the interest on a thousand dollars for one year at two per cent?—Ikey, pay attention!"

Ikey: "For two per cent I ain't interested."

Bridegroom: "Have you kissed the bride?"

Best Man (absently): "Oh, yes, hundreds of times."



Father: "What did you and Joe talk about last night, dear?"

Daughter: "Oh, we talked about our kith and kin."

Small Brother: "Yeth, pop, I heard 'em. He seth, 'Kin I hev a kith?' and she seth, 'Yeth you kin.'"—*Hazel-Atlas*.

Here's a Capital Idea for Getting Repair and Remodel Jobs

SINCE the Metal "A" armored joint was announced, it has won the acclaim of thousands of carpenters. Sooner or later all carpenters are going to adopt it; because it is unquestionably the greatest advance in wallboard history since the advent of Sheetrock and is the result of ten years of research and experiment by the USG Laboratories. As one carpenter expressed it, "It's the 'missing link' in the wallboard wall."

As you probably know, the armored joint consists of a 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch metal tape, strong, yet so thin that it is completely concealed

by the decoration, the metal tape being applied to the joint by a special cement. This joint is actually as strong or stronger than the board itself.

Here, then, is the plan: Many householders have Sheetrock work to be done, but, although they realize that Sheetrock doesn't shrink and open at the joints, they fear that some strain may cause the wall-paper or paint to crack there. Telling these owners about the armored joint will "sell" them. Try it. For the highest grade job, USG recommends that Sheetrock be decorated with Textone, the plastic paint.

How Insulating Board Is Made

MANY carpenters have asked us how insulating board is made. The usual process consists of two screen cylinders, which revolve in opposite directions. Fiber mixed with a large percentage of water is fed against the outside of the cylinders. As the water passes through the cylinders, the fibers stick to them, forming two sheets, which are then pressed together into a single sheet. Cutting the boards to proper size and drying them completes the process.

In the manufacture of Red Top Insulating Board, an improved process is employed: There is a single cylinder, the inside of which is a vacuum, by which the water is forcibly pulled through the cylinder, caus-

ing the hardwood fibers to be woven into a single, homogeneous sheet, which is pressed under rollers, cut to size and dried. The result is that this one-piece board does not split, is stronger, and has maximum insulation value.

By this improved process, too, the pressure can be controlled so that the fibers do not clog or bunch up, but are uniformly felted, resulting in a board of even density and insulation value throughout the length and breadth of the sheet.

He: "I hardly know what to do with my week-end out here."

She: "Why not put your hat on it?"

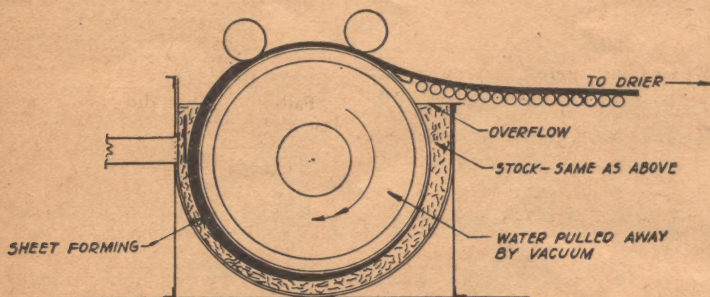
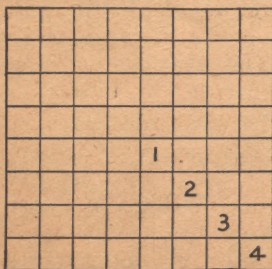


Diagram of improved machine on which Red Top Insulating Board is made.

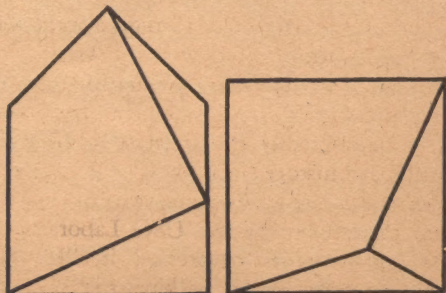
Brain Teasers

Cut this square on the lines into four parts that are exactly alike in size and shape. Each of these four pieces must contain within its borders one of the four small numbered squares.



And now, we have the devil's telephone number. It is 773H. Just turn it upside down.

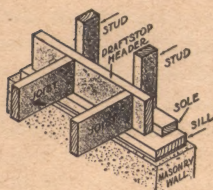
Solution of Last Month's Puzzle



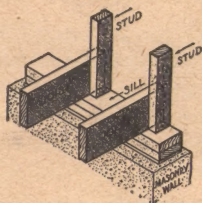
A carpenter was able to cut the square table top into three pieces which, together, exactly fitted the front of the dog kennel.



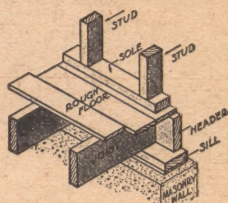
How to Construct Foundation Sills



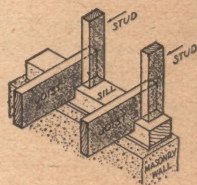
T sill construction.



Sill construction for balloon framing.



Box sill construction for western framing.



Sill construction for braced framing.

HERE are pictured four methods of placing sills as shown in Government Bulletin No. 41, "Light Frame House Construction." Occasionally the sill is omitted; but the practice is not recommended, because pieces of shingles or slate used to shim up under some joists squeeze down or slip out of place, causing subsequent unevenness in the floor.

For small buildings of light frame construction, a 2x6" sill is large enough under most conditions; also for two-story buildings, particularly in regions subject to high winds or earthquakes, a sill 4" deep is desir-

able. No. 1 common grade lumber should be used for standard permanent construction, although No. 2 common is suitable for more economical construction or for temporary buildings.

Sills that come immediately over basement window frames should be of extra strength. Also wherever the building is supported on posts or piers, it is necessary to increase the sill size, because the sill then acts as a girder.

Dumb: "We're going to give the bride a shower."

Dumber: "Count me in. I'll bring the soap."

Use This Argument to Make Householders Insulation-Minded

SUPPOSE that by paying \$10 to a coal dealer today, you could receive for it \$6.60 worth of coal every year as long as your building stands. You'd consider that a pretty good investment; because in ten years you would have received \$66 worth of coal for \$10!

That is exactly what you would save on

coal each year by using Insulation Board in a climate similar to that of Minneapolis, according to calculations based on American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers' figures. On oil you would save \$5.90; and on gas, \$21.10. If you live in a climate like Chicago's, the return per year instead of 66 per cent would be 53 per cent.

U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board

RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard

RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—

Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Two Rugged Stanley Braces

that
run on
Ball
Bearings

HERE are two favorites in the long line of Stanley Bit Braces.

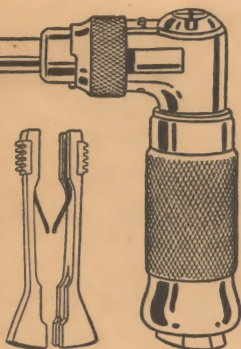
Stanley Bit Brace No. 919 is the best on the market for *Square Taper Shank Bits*. The bit rests in a socket machined in solid metal which takes the entire driving load, no part of the load is taken on the jaws; they merely center the bit and hold it in the socket. Jaws are so constructed that they

cannot jam, slip, or come out even under the heaviest loads. Ball Bearings and a Bronze Bushing in the head make the No. 919 a smooth working brace.

Stanley Bit Brace No. 903 is a *universal tool*—holds any type of bit either round shank or square taper shank in a rigid grasp. Ball Bearings and a Bronze Bushing in the head assure smooth and easy operation.

Stanley
Bit Brace
No. 919

Box Ratchet. Nickel Plated. Cocabolo Head and Handle. Five sizes: 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14" sweeps.



Stanley
Bit Brace
No. 903

Box Ratchet. Nickel Plated. Cocabolo Head and Handle. Five sizes: 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14" sweeps.



For the craftsman who takes a real pride in his tools and expects them to last for years under severe use, there is no better choice than a Stanley No. 919 or No. 903. Your hardware dealer will be glad to show them to you.

Catalog No. 34 describes the full line of Stanley Tools. Send for a copy.

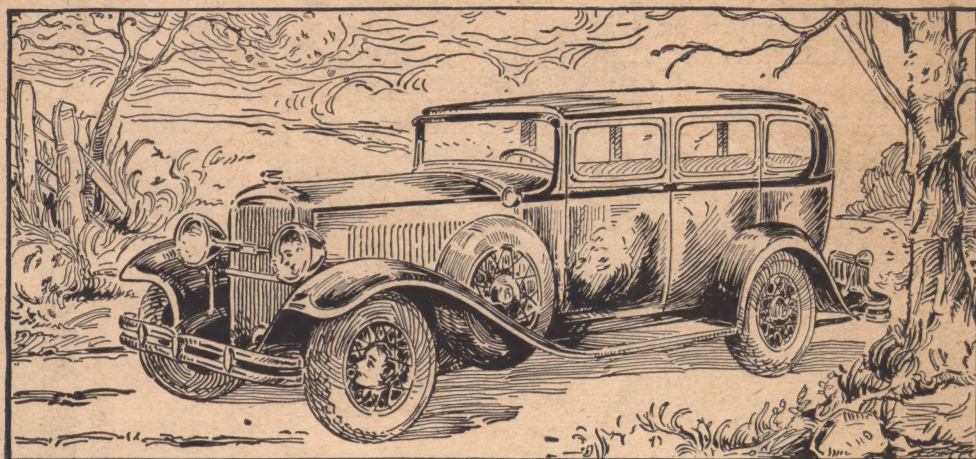
THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

The Choice of Most Carpenters

Win \$3,700⁰⁰

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND \$2,500 IN CASH



Can you find 5 faces in the picture?

Sensational money-making opportunity for everybody! You may win \$3,700 if you prefer all cash or handsome latest model Buick 8 Sedan and \$2,500 in cash. This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win \$3,700—why not you?

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

All you do to qualify for an opportu-

nity in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win - \$12,960 in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away \$12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get \$3,700 if you win first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. Grand second

prize \$1,000 in cash. Grand third prize \$500 in cash. Also four other prizes of \$500.00 each and many others. All told \$12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago bank.

Send No Money

The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of \$1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find five faces in the picture above and mail with coupon at once for particulars.

Send Coupon Today

ALAN GRANT, Mgr.

427 W Randolph St., Dept. 393, Chicago, Ill.

I have found five faces in the \$3,700.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

State.....

Indiana Farmer Wins \$3,500!



This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your \$3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

Hundreds have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns. Mrs. Edna D. Ziler, of Kentucky, won \$1,950. Miss Tillie Bohle, of Iowa, \$1,500. Be prompt! Answer today!

\$1,000⁰⁰ for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for \$1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of \$3,700 if you prefer all cash.



Photograph of the individual test by experts given to "Yankee" Drill-points—each and every one of the hundreds of thousands, made to be used in "Yankee" Push Drills and "Yankee" Spiral Screw-drivers.

... you get tested drill-points

IN the handle of the "Yankee" Automatic Push Drill you find a full set of eight drill-points, 1-16 to 11-64, each drill-point stamped with the name "YANKEE".

That means that every drill-point, in the very tool you get, has been individually tested by "Yankee" toolmakers.

Each drill-point, from the smallest to the largest, is right in temper and best suited for speed and efficiency in the work for which it is intended.

Like every "Yankee" Tool for its particular job, the "Yankee" Automatic Push Drill will do its job—with large drills or small, in hard wood or soft, better than any other tool.

The name "Yankee" is a guarantee of quality in a tool. Look for "Yankee" when you buy a push drill.

"Yankee" Push Drills

No. 41 "Yankee" Push Drill with set tension, \$2.60.

No. 44 "Yankee" Push Drill with adjustable tension, \$3.15.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

SAVE TIME — — — SAVE LABOR

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Send me "Yankee" Tool Book, with *action pictures* showing new Two-Speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, new Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Adjustable Tension Push Drills, Ratchet Breast, Hand and Chain Drills, Automatic Bench Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, Removable-base Vises, etc.

Name

Address(c)



New prices on DISSTON SAWS

\$2⁷⁵
TO
\$5⁰⁰

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
—the finest saws that Disston ever
made—now come to you at lower
prices!

For as little as \$2.75 you now can
buy the straight-back D-7, and for
50 cents more you can get the most
popular saw on earth—the great
Disston D-8, the first skew-back
saw, in either regular width or light-
weight (ship) pattern. Now a \$5 bill
will buy the finest saws that Disston
makes: the Disston D-15 or D-115.

Now is the time to replace your
old Disston Saws with new and bet-
ter Disston models at lower prices.
See them at your dealer's.

The New "Disston Saw, Tool, and
File Manual"—Free



is worth money to any
mechanic. It is entirely
new—tells how to choose,
use, and care for Saws,
Tools, and Files—con-
tains 229 interesting pic-
tures and many chapters
of useful information.
Free—mail the coupon.

\$2 ⁷⁵	D-7	Straight-back, reg- ular pattern. True- taper ground.	
\$3 ²⁵	D-8	The most popular Disston saw. Light- weight or regular, skew-back.	
\$3 ⁵⁰	D-23	Straight-back, lightweight. A favorite with thousands.	
\$4 ²⁵	D-12	Straight-back, lightweight pat- tern. Famous for its temper.	
\$5 ⁰⁰	D-15	Disston's finest saw. Straight-back, light- weight pattern. D-115 is regular pattern.	

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
[In Canada, Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd., Toronto]

Send me full information on Disston Saws at new prices and the new
"Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual", which contains valuable data.

Name and Address.....



THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. LI.—No. 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1931

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Minerals May Fail — Wood Shall Flourish

*When a mine is exhausted
An unsightly hole,
Unproductive remains evermore;
But we cut down a tree
And perhaps two or three
May grow where but one grew before.
A palatial mansion
Of steel, brick and stone,
Supporting a high copper dome,
Is erected with care
And the proud millionaire
Erroneously names it a home,
For a home is of wood.
Friendly wood is for use,
Frigid mineral is only for show;
And while the sun shines
We believe that all kinds
Of wood in its season shall grow.*

—John Donnelly, Branford, Conn.

OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE

ECHOES OF OUR FIRST CONVENTION—FIFTY YEARS AGO

(By Frank Duffy)



N the August 1881 issue of "The Carpenter" the following references are made to our first convention by the editor, under the caption:

A Momentous Gathering

"The Carpenters' Convention, held in Chicago this month was no ordinary affair. It accomplished a Herculean task, and will be forever regarded as one of the grandest events in the history of the trade.

"After four days' steady and thorough deliberation, a constitution was framed and over 10,000 carpenters were thus united in one compact body, ever ready to stand by each other in time of trouble and need. Every delegate in the convention felt that a great responsibility rested on his labors, and thus with one purpose and one idea, they made every effort to unify the scattered legions of carpenters. The deliberations were conducted so ably that the Chicago daily press was compelled to say that the debates and proceedings displayed more than ordinary ability and betrayed marked intelligence. And when the work was completed a tremendous cheer rose up from the delegates and spectators. Under such circumstances the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was born! Its advent into the world means a bright future for our trade. No organization ever had such a hopeful beginning—so pregnant with cheer and so promising in results.

"The constitution is comprehensive and well arranged. The preamble strikes right at the bottom of our wrongs, and the resolutions cover every point of interest to the trade. The delegates have done their work well; and as time rolls on if changes are necessary other conventions can make them.

"Now all that remains is for each man to do his duty. Let every local union rise from its sleep and shake the dust of inaction from its feet. Agitation must be commenced. Every local union must be aroused. The low-paid cities must be organized. Vigorous, en-

ergetic and stirring work must be done. Let us not stop until every carpenter is a union man, and every local union a part of our glorious Brotherhood. Then each one of us will be proud of the part we have played, and our conditions will be so improved that the carpenters will be proud of the day when this work was commenced."

Under date of October 12, 1881, President Edmonston issued his first official statement to the members, in which he said:

Brothers: The carpenters in convention assembled have formed a confederation, under the title of "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," for the purpose of uniting all in an earnest effort to advance the interests of the trade, morally, socially, and pecuniarily.

That our vocation should occupy no mean position socially, is evident when we consider the skill required, and the fact of earning a living by supplying the necessities of the community in which we live, in contrast with other classes who support themselves through the follies and vices of their fellow-men. It behooves us to unite, and through association use our best endeavors to elevate our trade above that of mere wage workers.

If our structure is to be a grand edifice, reflecting credit on its builders, let us do our work thoroughly, using only such materials as will insure durability. It rests with individual members as to the rapidity of growth and usefulness of our Brotherhood. No one can escape the responsibility resting on him; for if the work of construction be left to the architects alone it will only exist on paper.

The most important duty of each individual member is to assert his position, not only at his work, by studying his employer's interests justly and fairly, but by a constant course of conduct such as will command the respect both of his employer and the community in which he lives.

The next important duty we owe to the trade, as well as to our families, is to get a fair compensation for our daily labor. Public opinion undoubtedly esti-

mates the poorly-paid class as a low class, and this appeals to our pride. Shall we remain content to be placed on a par with the "galley slave whipped to his dungeon," with no ambition beyond the bare necessities of life? Old age will soon rank us as objects of charity to our employers, and to then give us employment at decidedly reduced wages will be considered a meritorious act. Chance will not secure to us a competency, or even provide a home to shelter us in old age. It is pluck that wins.

We cannot expect to accomplish our objects in a day. It will require patience and fortitude—two manly virtues that eminently fit us for our calling, and without which we cannot become proficient in the trade. Next to these, education is an able assistant to help us attain the objects of our Brotherhood. We must first understand the rights of Labor before we can intelligently defend or discuss its claims. We can all readily see the difference between a life of toil and a life of ease. But it is not easy to explain how one class, numerically the weaker, can tax the majority for a part of their hard earnings in order that they may be spared the fiat, "In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread." We cannot expect to elevate our trade and better our condition by individual exertions alone, because we are not independent, and must have the assistance of others whose interests are identical with our own, in order that we may, through numbers, impress the dignity of our just demands on the public. If we are confident we are right let us convince our fellow-workmen, not by force, but by cool argument, conceding to them the right to differ with us in honest opinion.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not dumb, driven cattle,
Be heroes in the strife."

G. Edmonston, President,
B. of C. & J. of A.

It seems soon after the convention adjourned the question was raised why the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized. The secretary, P. J. McGuire, answered it in the December 1881 issue of "The Carpenter." He said:

"Without organization or union, workingmen become the victims of

each other—one will accept work for less than reasonable wages, for fear another may step in and take it. Combination among the workers means death to this system of competition. It means mutual understanding, harmony of interests, fraternity of purpose and finally, industrial emancipation.

We organized to elevate our trade and craft from the degradation of low wages and long hours.

We organized to obtain the full remuneration for the labor we perform, and to secure the leisure necessary to social enjoyment, intellectual improvement, and physical rest.

We organized to abolish piece work and the system of botch work which it produces, and thus advance the standard of skill and proficiency among our members.

We organized to rescue ourselves from the poverty and dependence, the misery and uncertainty that are clouding our lives and crushing our aspirations.

We organized to assist each other to secure employment, for mutual aid in case of sickness or disability, to protect each other's rights and redress our wrongs, and to obtain adequate legislation that will secure our wages from the unscrupulous sharks that infest our trade.

We organized to solve the labor question! We propose a peaceful and orderly solution of that question. Organization is imperative."

The Man Who Counts

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deed; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions, spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

A SIGNAL VICTORY



JUST recently Justice Ford of the New York Supreme Court had before him the question of suspended Local 585 enjoining the International Body from taking certain actions against it and following a trial lasting over thirteen days the Court rendered the following opinion:

SUPREME COURT New York County
SPECIAL TERM Part 5

JAMES T. CAVANAGH, President, etc.,
Plaintiff,

against

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, individual-
ly, etc., et al., Defendants.

FORD, J.:

Plaintiff has failed to make out a case for the intervention of this court in the affairs of the defendant labor organization in my opinion. Certainly a situation had come about in Local Union No. 585 of the International Body which was intolerable. It was seething with bitter enmities of vitiated personal ambitions. I have no doubt of the power of the International Organization to cure this malady which had developed within the local union, nor have I doubt of the entire good faith of the means employed to effect a cure. Everything done by the United Brotherhood in attempting to straighten out the affairs of the local union was for the sole purpose of preserving the unity, integrity and effectiveness of the general organization and to serve the legitimate purposes of its very existence. The court will not scan too closely the means so employed so long as substantial individual rights are not invaded. Judgment for the defendants with costs. Submit proposed findings and judgment on or before February 24. Dated, New York February 11, 1931.

J. S. C.

The Judge said in winding up "Submit proposed findings on or before February 24th." These findings were submitted to the court and then he adds from those findings and from the record his conclusions of law on the different points made and these conclusions of law of His Honor comprise over fourteen pages.

For instance, the court says the United Brotherhood of Carpenters cannot be served unless personal service was had on either the General President or the General Treasurer.

That the General President of the Organization had the power, right and authority to designate a General Representative to take charge of the local under the international law;

That the trial committee of the New York District Council had power and authority to fix penalties, assess new penalties and suspend for a period of years any member of the local who was working against the interests and harmony of the Council;

That the New York District Council under the laws of the United Brotherhood and under their own laws had a right to punish and penalize the members in accordance with their laws;

That if any members or the local were dissatisfied with the action taken under the constitution of the United Brotherhood they should first exhaust their remedies within the organization before resorting to the court for any relief;

That the suspended officers of the suspended union were guilty of forgery and counterfeiting and had no right or authority to issue any working card of the New York District Council and the Building Trades Council following the suspension of the local;

That because of such acts plaintiff does not come into court with clean hands and is not entitled to any relief from the court in this action;

That Wm. L. Hutcheson as General President under Section 6E has the right to establish jurisdiction over any local union whose affairs are being conducted in such a manner as to be a menace to the International Body, but that the authorization of a General Representative to take charge is not sufficient to serve legal papers on that Representative and thus hold the organization as a party to the suit and thus confer jurisdiction over the United Brotherhood as an International;

That the General President after making an investigation and inquiring into conditions and hearing complaints has the right under the International Law and under the charter granted a subordinate union to revoke their char-

ter and order the local to disband directing its members to transfer to other unions in their neighborhood or secure a transfer through the General Secretary of the International Organization and that all these acts were committed in conformity to and pursuant of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood.

That the plaintiff Local 585 having failed to take any steps in the way of an appeal pursuant to the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood were not justified or authorized to sue out an injunction and ask the judgment of the court;

That the transfers or clearance cards signed by Charles Fessler and by Henry W. Blumenberg, General Representative, or by Frank Duffy, General Secretary, were and are valid and legally issued and members of the plaintiff suspended union who received such transfers and presented them to other unions duly cleared and are members of the United Brotherhood;

That the General President Wm. L. Hutcheson had power under the constitution and laws to issue charter No. 382 to New York and that the consent of the suspended plaintiff union 585 was not necessary and would have no force or effect;

That at the time of the suspension of said local union 585 there was a fund belonging to the members of that union amounting to \$14,087.44 which was put in escrow with the City Chamberlain of the city of New York and was supposed to be left there until the further orders of the court and that this money belonged to all members of 585 and should have been held.

That the said suspended officers of the suspended union violated the order of the court in drawing this amount from the City Chamberlain and spending it in the manner it was used;

That the said suspended officers of the suspended union deliberately and wilfully violated the order of this court by cashing said checks and by disbursing said funds which had heretofore been paid into the court to the credit of this action;

That the plaintiff local union and its officers have been and are now deliberately and wilfully violating the order of this court dated August 20, 1930, directing them to redeposit with the Chamberlain of the City of New York to the

credit of this action the said sum of \$14,087.44;

That there is no conspiracy, nor has there been any conspiracy, by or among the United Brotherhood and the New York District Council and the individual defendants or by or among any of the defendants to perpetrate any wrongful or illegal act against the suspended union or against the plaintiffs, officers and members.

You will notice by the one page decision of the Judge at the closing of the case he upholds entirely the right of the International to correct any intolerable condition in the affairs of the organization, as the court says where the union becomes divided against itself and where petty enmities are fostered by personal ambitions and where such conduct will lead to a disruption then it is the duty of the International to step in and preserve the rights of individual members which the court says the General President did in this case.

The court further says that he has no doubt of the power of the International Organization to cure such malady developed within a subordinate body and he has no doubt of the entire good faith of the means employed to effect such cure. Further, that everything done or attempted was done and attempted with the single and sole purpose of preserving the unity, integrity and effectiveness of the General Organization and to serve the legitimate purposes of its very existence and to preserve for the individual members the rights guaranteed to them under the constitution and laws of the organization.

Certainly it is a sweeping victory and we are proud of it, not in the sense of belligerency but in the sense that the court has said the International has a right to step in and preserve to those individual members who are desirous of complying with the laws the many beneficent rights guaranteed to them by the International Laws and this was the sole purpose of your General Officers in every step taken in that case—to preserve the rights of these members and carry out the solemn obligation they took when assuming office and if we have accomplished this and made it possible for those hundreds of law abiding men and members of suspended local 585 to continue their membership and secure the rights of this organization, then we are satisfied.

BUILDING A REAL SKYSCRAPER

NEW CLOUD BUSTERS ON OLD SKYSCRAPER SITES

Down Memory's Lane With An Old Timer

(By John F. Rivers)

THIS is a far cry and a long upward climb since my first job on a real, honest-to-goodness skyscraper, an all-fireproof building—the Fuller Building in 1901 to the Empire State Building in 1930. Twenty-nine years have passed and so have many, many other things gone into discard. The Flatiron still stands, as it was called because of its shape. It was twenty stories to the previously unknown height of 286 feet and cost about \$5,000,000 to build.

Gone are many of the buildings that stood in those dear, dead days of the past. The old Academy of Music, Tammany Hall and Tony Pastor's where years ago a continuous procession of the most famous stage folk trod the creaking boards. Lillian Russell, Gus Williams, Jennie Hill, Vesta Victoria, Vesta Tilley, Maggie Cline of "Throw Him Down McCloskey" fame; Francis Wilson and Mrs. Annie Yeamens, that great old trouper, were often seen there. Yes, and there was Denman Thompson, famous through "The Old Homestead." Weber and Fields and George M. Cohan all played there in the days gone by.

Another famous old landmark has disappeared from the skyline of New York—the old Madison Square Garden—which stood between 26th and 27th Street from Madison to Fourth Avenue, occupying an entire city block, 425 by 200 feet, with a tower 341 feet and statue of Diana 13 feet high. It was erected in 1890 and cost \$3,000,000. McKim, Meade and Stanford White were the Architects.

Then, last, but not least, the next famous old landmark to fall before the march of progress was the Waldorf-Astoria, mother of American hotels.

The doors of this 36 year old hotel were closed forever on May 1st, 1929. The staff which "built up" the Waldorf-Astoria passed quietly from its massive doors, and a few months later a gang of wreckers, with bars and burners, started to tear it down, under the supervision of John W. Bowser, Construction Superintendent for Starrett Brothers and Eken.

Social New York without its famous "Peacock Alley," the most distinguished hotel lobby in the country, will be at a loss for many a day to find its duplicate, while the Empire State will no doubt guard the memories of genteel grandeur and aristocratic pomp for which the Waldorf was noted.

It might not be amiss, but interesting to many, to give a brief history of the old hotel before it goes into the discard and becomes just a memory.

The Waldorf was built by William Waldorf Astor. It was started in 1892. In 1893 the Waldorf, first of the luxurious American hotels, was ready to astonish the world. It had 530 rooms and 350 baths (and that at a time when bathing was sacred to Saturday night.) The hotel was nicknamed "Astor's Folly." Astor visited his hotel twice and then went to England to live and die. George C. Boldt directed the Waldorf.

On the opening night, the New York Symphony Orchestra, donated by Wm. K. Vanderbilt, played, directed by Walter Damrosch. Fifteen hundred came in the rain to admire the Waldorf.

On February 10, 1897, the Bradley-Martins gave a ball that made the hotel a social success. Nine hundred attended. Mrs. Martin's gown, a la Mary Stuart, cost \$60,000. The Lexow investigation and the Cuban War clouds were swept off the front page—from ocean to ocean passed the word—and they didn't get home until morning.

Bet-a-Million John W. Gates lived at the Waldorf. Li Hung Chang stopped there in 1896, as did Henry of Prussia.

It was in the Waldorf, in informal conversation, that Gates and John W. Lambert, Max Palm and others formed what is now the United States Steel Corporation.

Now it is all over, and an 85 story building stands on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria. How I love to see the city develop into the world's most wonderful metropolis. Gone are the old stages, barouches and Victorias and hansom cabs. Gone are the leg-of-

mutton sleeves, pulled in waists and long skirts, small wages and long hours. But what a city of marvels has arisen in its place.

The Empire State Building is the tallest building of its kind in the world. And no better firm could have been given the contract to build it than Starrett Brothers and Eken, Inc., and no better man could have been selected to superintend its construction than Mr. John W. Bowser.

No one who has had the good fortune to work on, or in, this mighty monarch of the air will dispute that the architectural display dazzles and amazes the beholder; but even more staggering becomes the wonder when one gets an insight into the tremendous engineering complexities that confront the creators of these marvelous structures that go to make up the metropolis that is New York.

To insure solid resting places for these massive buildings, bubbling springs of water were diverted and foiled; fields of yawning quick sands were bridged and pontooned, and caissons were sunk through various strata of subsoil to depths unthought of in previous projects.

Connecting the Island of Manhattan with its neighbors, too, called forth Herculean labors, boring through rock and grime a hundred feet below the surface of the Hudson River and East River for the foundations of the great bridges and the tunnels leading to New Jersey and Long Island—a task worthy

of the greatest engineering minds of the day.

It may be interesting to the layman to read a brief history of the Empire State Building from a worker on it—so here goes.

After building a heavy wooden bridge around the Waldorf to protect pedestrians from stuff that might fall during demolition or reconstruction, and temporary lights were strung under the bridge, offices and shanties were built on the bridge—also a First Aid hospital was built for emergency cases.

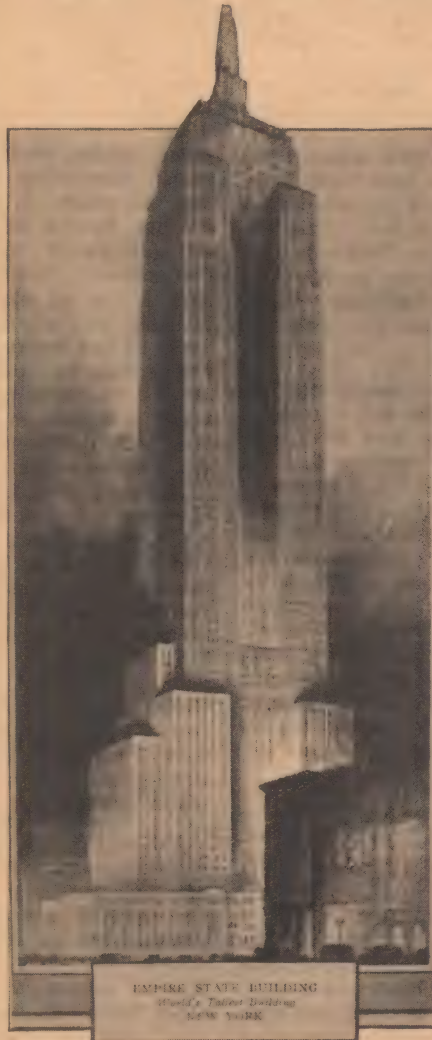
A large gang started on September 23, 1929, to wreck the old hotel, working day and night aided by powerful search lights.

Time records are being smashed; as will be the height record. Within a few months after demolition had been completed, tall columns were being fastened into place, while red hot rivets were flying through the air like fireflies and being caught in iron buckets and then driven by riveters into the rapidly rising girders, while on the heavily planked floor below truck after truck were delivering planks, lumber and other materials required for cover-

ing up and protection purposes.

Considerable engineering is involved in the construction of the modern skyscraper. Every process is timed. There is no guess work in the erection of the steel skeleton.

A truck rolls up to the side of the building. As it comes to a stop, the steel workers tie a cable sling around



the load, and then hook on a tag line. Suddenly from an upper floor a boom looks over the side of the skeleton, reaches down with its steel cables and hooks onto the load and hoists it aloft to be set into place, while hundreds of people across the street gaze in wonderment, and say to each other, "What a crash there would be IF (but it doesn't). And so hour after hour and day after day trucks of steel draw up alongside the building and unload, while higher and higher into the sky climbs the mighty monster of the air, and day after day many of the old spectators, along with new ones, see the same spectacle. Gazing at the erection of tall buildings is a hobby—a thrill giver—in fact, it's a life interest with many New Yorkers, and they bring their children to see the progress of their pet building. They and the youngsters can tell you all about it, or almost all.

But back of what they see is another world. Long before the old structure is torn down, the new one has been planned and built with cardboard, even to the last minute detail. The engineer has considered such matters as strength, pressure, weight and the shape of the building. He has made allowance for the mechanical equipment which is to be installed, the elevators, the water system, ventilation, vehicular tunnels through the building, machinery that might be placed on certain floors, plumbing and heating, and the results of it all are the design drawings, in which each piece of steel is designated.

Each piece of steel having been made, it is numbered and given a symbol according to the diagram, which is made up of lines to indicate each piece of steel, each line bearing the symbol of the piece meant for the position.

In the meantime, all the parties concerned in the erection of the skyscraper meet in conclave to decide upon a time schedule. Those seated around the high table include men from the wrecking company which is to tear down the building, a representative of the steel erecting concern, and another from the contractors who are to build the new structure; still others from the plastering firm, the plumbing company, the lighting and wiring company, the concern that is to install the heating and many others who are to take part in erecting the building to completion.

It must also be remembered that the building of a modern skyscraper is no one man's job. It calls for co-operation of all parties concerned at all times. After all parties have agreed on a time schedule, a chart is prepared showing what takes place each day from the time the wreckers start to the day the job is finished, with the cost of same. This chart shows the day by day progress of every department; the day the wrecking should be finished; the day the foundation is to be started, and when it should be finished, and the same applies to the steel work, brickwork, plastering, the lighting, plumbing, elevators, trim, painting and furnishing to the day that the certificate of occupancy is handed over to the owners. Every company concerned knows day by day what it has to do. It must be remembered again that the work of the masons and carpenters who are to put in the floor arches depends on the wreckers and steel erectors; the steel erectors are dependent on the foundation; the painters cannot get to work if the carpenters and others do not give them what they are to paint, and if there is a slip up in any one department the others are held up at a great cost in time and money. More men must be put to work (which is not bad for the men) or overtime must be paid (which delights the soap hounds). It is just as much a fault to be ahead of time, if the other departments lag. There are other elements in the building of a skyscraper that are considered in the contract but seldom mentioned—that is the protection of the men while working on the job.

Following the advent of steel construction, which made possible the modern skyscraper, many elements of danger developed unthought of in former times. The Department of Labor of the City of New York in demanding that permanent or temporary floors be immediately installed, that floor openings be barricaded by standard railings and toe boards, as specified in rules 1228 and 1229, and two sides of all material hoist shaftways be enclosed at each floor to a height of not less than 8 feet with wire netting of not less than No. 10 U. S. Standard, and with not more than 1½ inch mesh, such wire to be fastened to uprights so spaced as to afford a strong and substantial guard, and that all suspended scaffolds must

be suspended by cables and operated by hoisting machines, and other similar precautions, has added something to the cost of building to the owner. This protection, however, has prevented many accidents and deaths.

All the laws in the land cannot make foolproof the work of construction of a building, or even the place of a person's employment. Neither can it make an employe use his head. He must do that himself. Many accidents on buildings that I have worked on have, in many instances, been the man's own fault. Many of them happen to the (soap hounds) greedy money getters, who not only work the required hours of the day, but strive to work half the night, the result being the next morning they are dopy and careless, and they either get hurt themselves or hurt others. After everything that the law can provide has been given, there must be something left to him personally, and that something is the knowledge of his limitations, the hazards of his trade and his ability to cope with them.

The economic loss through lost time and money, and often a life through preventable accidents, and the suffering and misery they cause directly and indirectly, the recruits they add each year to the great army of dependent men, widowed women and orphaned children, is appalling and disgraceful, when a little thoughtfulness for the other fellow would prevent their occurrence.

While on the subject of accidents, let us go back to the Empire State, where several accidents occurred in the course of construction, due to falls, being struck by falling objects, stepping on nails, and by the use of tools or articles handled by the one injured or by a careless fellow workman. The absolute elimination of accidents is a mighty difficult problem and in all probability will reach a complete solution, but the factors that will go a long way toward solution are education and propaganda. Let the big construction companies issue booklets to each employe with rules and regulations governing his conduct during working hours, and discharge those who violate them, and you will find less careless accidents on jobs. Countless thousands of dollars are spent each year in accident prevention, a great part of which does not even attract notice. For instance, floors are built to withstand three or four times

the load permitted to be placed upon them; steel in building can be stressed only one-third of its actual strength; requirements for fire protection; insulation of electric wiring, and the demand for increasing superior forms of construction as the area of a building or its height is increased add millions to the cost of building and are justified solely as a measure of safety.

Well, here we are again on the Empire State, where we find many new devices for the safety of the workers and mechanics. All temporary elevators are protected by heavy wire mesh with sliding door that can only be opened from the car side. Life nets hang from the 27th floor, also from the 60th floor. On the 71st floor, built out from the windows is a 10 foot protection bridge—the highest of its kind ever built to protect material from falling to the street. Also, on this job will be found a telephone and electric push button hoist signal system, invented by one of the men on job, and the first time used on any building. Four restaurants can be found on four different levels for men who do not care to travel down at noon to eat lunch, and this also relieves traffic on the street, there being about 3,000 men employed on the job.

The company maintains a large force of watchmen, whose duty it is to patrol the building day and night to look out for fires that may occur through hot rivets falling, or sparks from the burners torches. Signal boxes are on every floor and in every corner of the building, and the watchmen must ring each one on their rounds. There is also a fire alarm system similar to that used by the New York Fire Department. There are several high pressure pumps in basements and relay pumps capable of pumping water to the roof, along with many other safety devices for the protection of the men now employed.

When completed, the Empire State building will be 85 stories to a height of 1048 feet, upon which a tower of 200 feet high will be erected, making the total height 1248 feet above street level. The building contains 58,000 tons of steel. About 3400 men were employed, with a weekly payroll of \$250,000.

The building will have an observation floor, the highest in the world. The Chrysler once held that distinction, which is now passing to the Empire State building.

CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION

JAMES J. DAVIS, former Secretary of Labor, delivered his final address as a cabinet member at the Child Health and Protection Conference held at Washington, at which time he said in part:

"I have been assigned as my subject The National Economy of Child Health and Protection. I think this is a subject which needs but little discussion before an audience of this sort. What we are assembled here to do is to determine how we can promote the national economy which comes with adequate provision for the health and protection of the children of the United States.

"We are agreed that the death of infants, the ill health of children, dependency, neglect, delinquency and inadequate preparation for the responsibilities of adult life are all costly to the community. It is not necessary to attempt to express that cost in dollars and cents. When we speak of the welfare of children we think in terms of values of which money is not a measure.

"I do not need to say to you that Conferences such as this one become of importance in the lives of children when recommendations are translated into action. These 400 or 500 pages of summaries and recommendations and the volumes which are to follow will be of interest to social historians but will not improve the lot of children unless our work for the children of today is extended and improved.

"What we have done in the past should be the promise of greater accomplishments in the future. During the last 20 years private child-caring agencies have grown in number in the effectiveness of their work. At the same time it has been increasingly evident that if the needs of all children are to be adequately met we must have great expansion and progressive improvement in our public services.

Progress of Child Welfare Work

"In the 20 years we are reviewing at this Conference there has been real progress in the organization of the public services. Child hygiene divisions have been created in State Departments of Health, children's bureaus have been organized in our State Departments of

Welfare and our schools and State Departments of Labor are organizing more effectively the community resources for the training and protection of the young workers. The effectiveness of organization along county lines of both our health and social forces has been demonstrated. We are ready for successful expansion of these resources.

"As a result of the combined efforts of the Children's Bureau and of many agencies, both public and private, the infant mortality rate in the United States has been so reduced that it is estimated that more than 122,000 babies survived in 1929 who would have died if the conditions of 1909 had prevailed. The maternal mortality rate in the United States has at last been started downward and there is now a widespread determination to reduce these most tragic of all deaths.

"There are other great gains to report. For example, more than 200,000 children are being cared for in their homes by mothers' pensions who would have been separated from their mothers in 1909. But there is another side to this picture on which we must focus our attention and that is what remains to be done.

"If we could put into practice what is now known about safeguarding the health of children, preventing dependency and delinquency, providing opportunities for wholesome group activities, we could in a single generation profoundly improve the whole character of our national life. The long unhappy procession of children who enter adult life physically, socially, and mentally handicapped could be made a much shorter one and the efficiency of our citizens be correspondingly increased.

Influence of the Parent

"We now have statistical evidence to support the conclusion that any close observer must have reached long ago, that an understanding and affectionate parent, and particularly an understanding and affectionate mother, is the greatest inheritance any child can have—the best insurance of happiness and useful citizenship.

"I am glad to find, therefore that the Committee on Delinquency and Its Prevention has concerned itself not only with the machinery of the Juvenile Court but with homes and the failures

for which the home life or the lack of home life is responsible. This represents an advance over conditions disclosed by the White House Conference of 1909. Then it was generally believed we knew what to do about delinquency and for this reason very little attention was given to it at the first White House Conference.

"In 1909 the first Juvenile Court was 10 years old and a pioneering psychiatrist who was then beginning the study of the individual delinquent was expected to solve the problems that remained unsolved. The Juvenile Court movement is now more than 30 years old, psychiatric and child guidance clinics have multiplied, and we are still seeking the road to the prevention and cure of delinquency.

"Although neither Juvenile Court nor psychiatric clinic has proved a panacea, experts recommend expansion and improvement of both. But we know also that we must look for prevention in the home, the school, and the community. Here we find the conditions that create conflicts, unhappiness, and antisocial attitudes, and these conditions must be removed."

"Here are problems fundamental in any program for the health and protection of children. It is a long list of things that must be done. No item is more important to the child or contributes more to our national welfare, than the uninterrupted employment of American fathers at a wage which will provide security and a reasonable standard of living for their families."

"No one would say that this is an easy problem to solve, but, I believe that a way must be found to prevent these cycles of industrial depression and provide adequate wages for American workmen."

"Nor are the other recommendations easy to accomplish. We shall need the combined effort and intelligence of all the individuals and agencies represented in this conference, to give to American children the opportunities that should be theirs."

"No single recommendation has proved more helpful to children than one made by the First White House Conference, which was at once promptly and enthusiastically approved by President Roosevelt and eventually approved by Congress. I refer to the rec-

ommendation that there should be established in the National Government a bureau to consider the interrelated problems of childhood, child health, dependency, neglect, child labor, delinquency, and as the statute provides, "the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people."

"With only a small annual appropriation, but with your support and co-operation, the Children's Bureau has been able to assume a position of leadership from the first. In research, in our popular education, in administrative demonstration, in co-operation with State and local agencies, the value of a unified approach to the problems of childhood has been demonstrated. We know from experience that we would make of the Bureau a handicapped child if we subtracted any of its functions or otherwise limited its scope. Instead, we should be removing existing handicaps by assembling in the Children's Bureau the scattered child welfare activities which Bureaus charged with other major responsibilities are now attempting to perform."

"I believe in removing the handicaps of children and I also believe with Solomon that the child should not be divided and I would put these principles into practice in our Federal organization."

"I want to make it clear that in my opinion this is a national as well as a State and local problem that we are attacking. If there is any subject endowed with national interest it is the welfare of the Nation's children. The Nation's future existence, the intelligent use of its resources, the role it will play in world affairs depend on its children—whether or not they are physically fit and whether or not they are trained in self control, in respect for the rights of others and in an understanding of their own rights and obligations."

"That the first responsibility must rest with the nearest government—the State, the county and the municipality—is the reason why the role that the Federal Government must play in the promotion of the welfare of children is that of an intelligent and interested co-operator, ready to assist but not to control or hamper."

"In this connection I ought perhaps to say something about the function and position of the Department of Labor. The Children's Bureau was created before there was a Labor Department.

When the Department of Labor was created it was given supervision over the Children's Bureau. This was done because it is the great human welfare department of our National Government."

"The Labor Department and labor generally believe in specialists for jobs that require specialists. It recognizes and respects the special contribution of these experts to our national life, but it also utilizes the medical and social sciences, the law and the science of public welfare administration in the fields where their expert assistance is of value."

"The Children's Bureau has on its staff specialists in all these fields and we have been especially grateful for the great service which has been ren-

dered by the distinguished pediatricians, obstetricians, lawyers, and social scientists who have served on its advisory committees."

"This conference has been possible because of the collaboration of specialists in all these fields. That specialists disagree is axiomatic but, I am sure, we shall have at this conference sufficient agreement to advance the cause of children as did the Conference of 1909 and that of 1919."

"At any rate I can pledge you on behalf of the Department of Labor and the Children's Bureau that we shall leave nothing undone that will promote or make more effective our future co-operation with all the agencies assembled in this conference on the health and protection of American children."

FIVE-DAY WEEK MEETS WITH FAVOR



N a radio address for the Salt Lake Federation of Labor, Jack Plane, a member of Local Union No. 184, said:

"They've got me shut up in this broadcasting room again, sitting here at a table, talking into an apparatus which a few years ago we might have thought was a new fangled corn popper or some kind of a machine for telling the weather. We know now that it's a microphone and that there's an unseen audience somewhere, only Lord knows how many of the unseen reached out and switched over to something else when they heard that I was going to talk about work. I'd like to try to talk about hunting and fishing, beautiful scenery, or even prohibition, but all our committee wants me to talk about is work. When I asked them what kind of work they wanted talked on tonight, they said "sewers," and when I started to say that it was so long ago since I'd worked on a sewer and that there was no sewer diggers' union here, anyway, President C. P. Hansen of the Salt Lake Federation of Labor ruled me out of order and informed me that that work belonged to the common laborers and that we must work hard for them, too. I told him after the meeting that he'd have a dickens of a time talking about anything except running street cars. He said, "You go out where they're digging sewers, and maybe you'll get a

job and learn all about it." I went out to where the mayor and city commissioners had said there was a sewer job that was going to take care of 100 jobless men.

Digging Machine

"There was a digging machine with a few men tinkering around it. An old resident looking on answered my query regarding the hundred men by saying, "If they'd dug this sewer during the '93 panic, they could have used a hundred men; but this contraption walks right along, and all it needs is a monkey wrench mechanic, a few college graduates to run tractors and trucks, and a mighty small handful of common laborers. Today the machine's gone haywire, and they've sent the majority of their small gang home until they've made repairs and the wheels of industry start moving again.

"Neither the mayor, city commissioners, nor contractor are responsible for this condition, but instead of temporarily abolishing machinery during this depression, as some suggest, we must adjust ourselves to the machine." "How about the five-day week?" I asked. "The right step at the right time," said the old resident "the labor unions and all right thinking people are for it, we have to shorten the work week so as to spread the work around, at the same time pay a decent wage. Machine production and low wages are responsible for present conditions; it's a chal-

lenge to the nation, and a challenge not to be met by charity. Free lodgings and a plate of thin soup do not reduce unemployment. Social justice cannot be side tracked by temporary employment and bread lines."

"I told the old resident that the Salt Lake Federation of Labor is pleased to announce that the Salt Lake Building Trades Council has received many favorable replies to its requests for opinions on the five-day week.

Approve 5-day Week

"Highly influential people and organizations of this city and state have given their approval. There has been

no opposition, and few replies that are neutral. We are assured that the matter has been taken up by an organization representing many large contractors; that it was favorably commented on and turned over to a committee for action. The Building Trades Council announced that the five-day work week should go into effect January 2, 1931.

"At the 50th annual convention of American Federation of Labor held last October, it was officially announced that 532,894 union workers were enjoying the five-day week, and that 70 per cent of those were members of the building trades.

NOTABLE VICTORY FOR LABOR



ORGANIZED labor scored one of its most notable victories when Congress during the closing days of the session rushed through legislation giving a Saturday half holiday to government workers outside the postal service. The bill was signed by President Hoover and became effective at once.

About 135,000 employees are affected, exclusive of about 157,000 in the postal service who obtained a half holiday earlier in the session.

The only exceptions to the year-round Saturday half holiday now are government workers in the Panama Canal Zone and field agents of the Department of the Interior.

Under the new order, thousands of workers in the District of Columbia, who have had the seven-hour day for years, will have a work week of 39 hours giving them a status that is probably not duplicated in the world.

It was no mean achievement that during a period of depression labor leaders were able to convince Congress of the necessity and wisdom of setting a pace for private employers by reducing working hours, thus providing jobs for additional workers.

The result was due entirely to the effective teamwork among the representatives of the various groups of union employees, supported by the entire labor movement.

The opposition was real. Postmaster General Brown openly opposed the postal workers' bill and other executive officials were equally unfriendly, if less vociferous.

The Budget Bureau estimated that the two bills would cost Uncle Sam \$27,000,000 a year. Leaders of the employees scouted that suggestion. They argued that increase in production would more than compensate for the shortening of hours.

The original bill extended the half holiday to laborers, skilled and unskilled workers and mechanics in the navy yards and arsenals. In that form it was passed the Senate and was sent to the House Committee on Civil Service.

There, under the leadership of Chairman Frederick R. Lehlbach, Congressman of New Jersey, ably supported by Congressmen Dallinger and McCormack of Massachusetts and Gibson of Vermont, the terms of the measure were broadened to take in thousands of other civil service employees.

The vote in the House on the final show-down was unanimous, but up to the last minute, many of the labor leaders feared the bill would be caught in the legislative "jam."

Seventy-five Congressmen signed a petition circulated by Congressman LaGuardia of New York, urging the Speaker to entertain a motion to suspend the rules. Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. headed a delegation which urged Longworth to cooperate. It is generally believed that a personal plea by Lehlbach finally swung the Speaker into line.

Everyone voted for the bill, and a few minutes later the Senate accepted the House amendments and the legislation was on its way to the President.

Although labor sponsored the movement and has been fighting for it for

years, Congressman Lehlbach is entitled to a large share of the credit.

His contribution crowns 12 years of very helpful service to government employes while he served as chairman of the Civil Service Committee.

The New Jersey Congressman supported all retirement bills, his name being on the first one adopted by Congress. During his chairmanship this law has been amended until practically every government worker who reaches retirement age is assured of at least \$100 a month.

He also took a leading part in securing the adoption of reclassification legislation, which gave civil service employes a greatly improved status. He has been at the forefront in all battles

for better wages for Uncle Sam's workers, and there have been many such contests in recent years.

Mr. Lehlbach is entitled to the gratitude of organized labor for his staunch support of this and many other measures of interest to the workers.

With the recognition of the principle of the five and a half day work week throughout the Federal service, the government of the United States takes its proper place among more progressive employers.

The legislation recognizes a principle that is economically sound. The employes who will be affected by the measure will have additional time for improvement as well as recreation, and neither the quantity nor quality of their output will be adversely affected.

SELF-RELIANCE AND INDEPENDENCE

(By John P. Frey, Secretary, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)



THE strength of trade unionism is in the individual member. It is not the number of members which makes a union vigorous, but their quality as men, the knowledge they possess, the principles which move them, the practical methods which guide them, and the determination with which they carry on their purpose.

Trade unionism can do no more than give wage earners the opportunity of developing their independence and self-reliance. The strength they acquire through collective action always has, and always must, depend upon the fiber and quality of the membership. Nothing can make men either independent or self-reliant except themselves. What trade unionism does is to afford the opportunity.

An athletic club cannot make its members physically vigorous or skilled in athletics. All it can do is to give men the opportunity of developing their bodies. The rest is up to them.

The officers of an army can enforce discipline, can train men so that they can maneuver collectively, but they cannot make men brave. More than one well trained army has been defeated by inferior numbers, inadequately equipped, because they possessed enduring courage and determination.

The church cannot make men humane, unselfish and moral. The church teaches the great divine truths, it appeals to the best of which man is capable, it helps to develop kindness, justice and the finer things in man's spiritual life, but it cannot make men good any more than the law of the land. Men must be honest and just and humane because they choose to be guided by these principles.

The state cannot make men free; it can abolish human slavery. Constitutions may declare that men are free and that the rights of all men are equal, but men are never truly free unless they exercise their freedom. The man who is willing to permit others to impose upon him; the man who does not resent every effort made to take advantage of him; the man who is unwilling to defend his rights, will always be imposed upon regardless of the freedom guaranteed by constitutions or by the law.

In the athletic club, in the army, in the church, in industry and in civil life, the example of others is always an inspiration. Organization enables men to develop their minds and their bodies, their character and their principles, in a manner which would be impossible without them, but example cannot change men unless they are willing. In the end it is always the indi-

vidual himself more than institutions which determines the type of man he will be.

And so it is with trade unionism. It offers the opportunity, it supplies the example, it teaches the principles. But the individual member must develop his own independence and self-reliance. The trade union cannot do this for him—the most it can do is supply the lessons and the inspiration.

The mistake is frequently made of judging the strength of trade unionism by the number of members, to make numbers the all important evidence of strength.

Unquestionably numbers are necessary, yet it has been proven time and again that small numbers of intelligent and determined trade unionists have accomplished results which larger numbers failed to secure. Large numbers may make for weakness as well as strength.

During the war the membership of our trade unions almost doubled. It is a question whether these rapidly added members strengthened the movement. Men who had never been willing to assume the responsibilities of trade union membership, flocked into the union because of the government's policy of working collectively with trade unions during the war.

Much of this new membership was unfamiliar with the principles and the methods of trade unionism. They were interested in securing all of the benefits which trade unionism could bring to them, but were unwilling to assume the responsibilities which went with their membership. Lacking experience as trade unionists, they vainly imagined that numbers alone would accomplish the purpose they had in mind. When the war was over and the real test came, large numbers proved themselves to be fair weather sailors, willing to manage

the ship while favorable winds carried it along, but unwilling to stay on deck when the storms blew.

Trade unionism needs numbers; it cannot function satisfactorily unless there is thorough-going organization, but membership alone can never make trade unionism successful. Success will always depend upon the manly principles, the spirit of independence, and the degree of courage which the membership possesses.

When Persia endeavored to conquer Greece, the Persians assembled one of the largest armies the world had ever seen up to that time. The generals in command had every reason to believe that the overwhelming number of their armies would crush the few Greeks who opposed them. Their march through Greece would be little more than a dress parade. Yet, the 300 immortal Greeks who held the pass of Thermopylae defended themselves with so much vigor and unconquerable courage that the determination of their spirit, and the havoc they worked among the troops who attacked them, was so great that the entire Persian army lost its courage and Greece was saved.

Time and again in trade union history it has been the courage and determination of a few which has blazed the way for a larger measure of industrial justice. It has been this courage and determination which inspired others to develop the same qualities.

Our trade union movement needs numbers, but more than anything else it needs men possessed of a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-reliance, men of determination and courage. The greatest good which trade unionism can accomplish is to instill the principles of self-reliance and independence and encourage wage earners to resist every form of imposition or injustice which industry may attempt to apply.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY



VER a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting System, Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, spoke of the lumber industry as one of the nation's fundamental activities, and told of the important part it is destined to play in

the country's future economic development.

An especially interesting feature of Mr. Compton's talk was his discussion of the influence that advances in both physical and chemical research are already exerting upon the conversion of trees into articles of utility, not alone in creating a wider range of products, but in the direction of making possible

improved lumber, proof against fire, decay and insect damage.

Mr. Compton's broadcast follows:

"The oldest manufacturing industry of America acknowledges with appreciation the salute of the greatest of the present generation of industrial giants. Lumber was a universal industry in the thirteen colonies when electricity was only a plaything for Franklin and a puzzle to Galvani.

"A century ago there were 40,000 lumber mills in the United States. When the power giant of electricity was still unharnessed, the lumber industry worked with horses, cattle, water, and even wind-power. For seventy-five years before electricity was more than light and novelty, the lumber industry was working on a large scale with what was then the new steam-power, and one of the most conspicuous features of the American industrial scene was the tall smokestacks of the lumber mill, which everywhere brought industry to the edge of the frontier.

"The lumber industry is proud of its ancient origin and of its long service to mankind from Noah's ark to the wooden poles of modern power transmission lines. But it is not content to remain embalmed in history; it is more interested in the present and the future. Today, thanks to the wonders of electric power and its adaptability, 40,000 lumber mills of the middle and last century are now but 15,000; and about 60 per cent of the huge output of lumber annually in the United States comes from the thousand mills which are most up-to-date in their use of electric power. They use it for everything from an instrument to measure moisture content in wood, to the screaming saws which rip through six-foot logs, and to 60-ton electric engines which haul two hundred thousand feet of logs a trip.

"It takes an army of men, 30,000 miles of logging railway, 2,000 wholesale distributors, and over 20,000 retail dealers to provide and distribute to the American people the favorite building material from which more than 10 per cent of their homes are constructed, and to deliver to 60 or 70 groups of manufacturing industries the lumber which is their principal raw material. By train, by ship, by motor truck, by team and even airplane, lumber is forwarded from the great mills of the north, west and south to the remotest

hamlets of America and to the centers and frontiers of civilization throughout the world.

The lumber industry is not much in evidence in the cities, but when you look around you for the uses of wood and try to imagine what life would be if there were no wood for shelter or for industry, you may well imagine the myriads of men who are toiling for you in the forests and the wood-using industries of America.

"Up to now the lumber industry has been mainly a physical industry, chiefly occupied in changing by sawing the form of a natural material—wood. We stand today on the edge of a far-reaching revolution in the industry. In this applied chemistry will play a great part. Lumber so chemically treated as to be proof against decay, fire, insect damage, shrinkage and expansion is today somewhat of a novelty. Within a decade it will be commonplace. In the future, too, the lumber industry will deal more and more with wood pulp and with cellulose, that mysterious substance of wood. More and more will it be used as a plastic material which may be shaped to any conceivable form and from which may be derived hundreds and perhaps thousands of useful commodities. Wood in its physical forms and its chemical derivatives is capable of being made the most universally useful of all the materials of industry.

The natural forests, which originally covered one-half of the land area of America, were the ready-made material of the lumber industry. New volunteer crops are now replacing the virgin forests north, east, south and west. Nearly half of our lumber comes today from forests which have yielded one or more previous crops of timber. And now many lumber companies are coming to handle their forest lands as tree crop land, and are encouraging and caring for the tree-crops as the farmer does for the crops of his tilled fields. Nature freely gave us the old forests. Civilization and its industrial arts will demand and will supply the new forests.

"Now, as at all times in more than three hundred years which have elapsed since the first sawmill in America was set up at Jamestown, Va., the men of the lumber industry are taking their part in the great parade of American industry which goes on and on to ever-widening achievement."

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1931

High Wages Must Be Maintained

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a warning to all interested that Labor will fight any attempt to reduce wages with all the strength it possesses. He declared that wage reduction at this time would delay the return to normal conditions for two years or more.

"Economic conditions will improve," he said, "when the masses of the people are employed and are paid high wages." His statement follows:

"Reductions in wages, forced by some employers, are delaying a return

to prosperity. These reductions in wages have been favored and encouraged by a few bankers and some employers whose desire for standard profits has overcome their better judgment. If they are persisted in a return to normal conditions will be delayed for two years or more.

"Economic conditions will improve when the masses of the people are employed and are paid high wages.

"It is only through the development of the purchasing power of working people to the highest possible point that a market can be found for the goods which, through the establishment of mechanical processes, we are producing in an ever increasing volume.

"In the light of these facts the American Federation of Labor conceives it to be its duty to resist, with all the influence and power at its command, any attempt on the part of employers to reduce wages. Furthermore, it will be the policy of the American Federation of Labor to direct its efforts, when favorable conditions permit, toward compelling those employers of Labor who have reduced wages during this period of employment to restore them.

"The American Federation of Labor has kept faith with the Government and those employers who have maintained existing wage standards. We promise to serve, so far as possible, in the maintenance of industrial peace. We shall continue to follow this policy in our relation with employers who, in like manner, keep the promise they made to the Government to maintain wage schedules.

"Prosperity and high wages are inseparably associated while unemployment and economic distress are characteristics of low wages.

"Those employers who attempt to reduce wages must count upon the uncompromising opposition of the American Federation of Labor.

"We shall fight against such a policy with all the strength we possess. We shall rely upon those who believe in a

speedy return of prosperity through the payment of high wages to stand with us and support us in this noble enterprise."

Employment More Important Than Economy

APPROPRIATIONS for the national government for the fiscal year 1931—which means the twelve months ending June 30, 1931—are about \$209,000,000 higher than those for the fiscal year of 1930, which ended on the last day of last June.

The administration seems worried by this increase. President Hoover assured the newspaper men that cabinet heads and heads of bureaus were making a searching investigation to see if this increase could not be pared down and Federal expenditures reduced to the level of the last fiscal year, or lower.

The President said that the savings to be made would not interfere with the program to aid employment. But it is difficult to see how such a saving can be made without lessening employment; and that would be a calamity. The government should be careful now, as always, to get full value for its money, but it should be spending money in large quantities for sound public investments in buildings, roads and improvements.

Reams of paper have been used in the last year and lakes of ink have been shed, telling what the Federal government was going to do to aid unemployment. But actual results to date are disappointing.

For the fiscal year of 1929, Congress appropriated \$30,143,000 for this work; and the Treasury actually spent \$9,860,000. For the fiscal year of 1930, Congress appropriated \$34,475,000 and the Treasury spent \$24,546,000.

To jump from less than ten million to more than twenty million is a big increase, measured by percentages. Actually the entire sum spent in this way during the fiscal year of 1930—which includes ten months following the crash—comes to twenty cents for each man, woman and child in the United States. An allotment of twenty cents per capita each year in such an emergency can scarcely be considered generous.

In both years the Treasury spent much less than Congress provided for

the work. Taking the two years together, Congress appropriated nearly \$65,000,000 and the Treasury spent a little less than \$35,000,000.

There is reason for this so-called economy. Liberal expenditures to relieve unemployment may make it impossible for Mr. Mellon to continue the cut in income and corporation taxes which he persuaded Congress and the President to make on the heels of the collapse of the stock market.

The answer to that is that income and corporation taxes were not oppressive before the cut, and every candid person knows it. Ninety cents at least out of every dollar "saved" by cutting these taxes went to persons and corporations that did not need it.

As to the argument that generous expenditures for needed public works may cause a Treasury deficit, the surest way to avert a series of deficits is to lessen unemployment; and that is a work in which the Federal government should take the lead. The next Congress will be ready to appropriate the money needed for this task; and the administration should be ready to spend it. There are times when "economy" is a second or a third rate virtue. Everyone realizes that this is true in war, most people understand that it would be true in an epidemic, and men who call themselves statesmen should know that the same rule holds good when millions are out of work. Get Uncle Sam full value for his money—but spend the money.

The Industrial Architect

ORGANIZED labor can truthfully be termed the industrial architect of the centuries, for it is the real constructor of our civilization. Ninety-nine per cent of the human laws enjoyed in every state of the Union have emanated from the ranks of labor. The wage earners fully appreciate the injustice that has been and is being imposed upon them by those who place fat dividends above human life. The trade union plan for fighting commercialized sin that is as old as Adam is to shorten hours and increase pay. This will justify men in assuming family responsibilities, man's natural state. The women, instead of drifting toward the brink of destruction, will then become wives and mothers. It follows,

too, that homeless will have homes, and the American home is the armor-plate of the republic, the sheet anchor of liberty and the rainbow of hope. Labor proposes to take the child and the mother out of the sweat shops, the mills and the mines, and put the child into the schools and playgrounds, and the mothers into the homes.

One plan to accomplish this speedily is organization and the strict observance of the union label and shop card, and patronage of products made under union working agreements.

Low Wages—Low Profits

Arthur Brisbane, writing recently in the Indianapolis Star, points out the tremendous costs of war as well as the great loss of human lives. He also intimates that it is folly to expect the return of prosperity by reduction of wages. Commenting on the latter subject this able journalist says in part:

"Little by little the human race is educated by its own mistakes. The big war taught all nations that war does not pay. It killed twenty millions, was followed by the "Spanish influenza," which killed eight or ten millions more, and cost two hundred and fifty billions of dollars.

Dictators, and the foolish people themselves, may start other wars, but the thinking men of big finance will not want them started. They cost too much.

* * *

As we learn from war so we learn from financial and business depression like the one now worrying us.

This depression teaches big men that their prosperity depends on good and constant wages for the little man. Seven or eight million men, on the average, have been idle for twenty-eight months.

They have failed to earn nearly three billions of dollars that they would have earned normally. And that sum has been deducted from the country's normal spending, not counting the profit that employers might have made on the work and wages of the idle men.

* * *

Those that say, "you can not have the old prosperity until you readjust and deflate wages," should think again.

If you "deflate" wages, you will deflate and postpone prosperity.

Earnings of workers in this country, under good conditions, amount to about sixty billions a year.

Cut wages and salaries 20 per cent and you will cut earnings and spending power by twelve billions of dollars. What would happen to prosperity, to automobile makers and others, if that were done?

Wagner Bill Meets With Veto

The Wagner Bill which provides that the Federal Government, together with the States, shall set up a nationwide system of employment agencies, was vetoed by President Hoover. This bill was passed by Congress after Secretary Labor Doak's substitute was rejected.

The President said the bill would destroy the existing Federal Employment Service. This service has "failed," according to Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.

Attorney General Mitchell and Secretary of Labor Doak, appointees of the President, concurred in his opposition to the bill. The latter favored the bill before he entered the cabinet a few weeks ago.

Secretary Doak's letter indicates that the President was behind the Doak substitute, introduced in the last days of the recent Congress. The only change in present conditions that the Doak bill would make would be to create another office in the Department of Labor.

Secretary Doak, in his letter to the President opposing the Wagner bill said he took this position "in the interest of the working people of the United States." The American Federation of Labor whole-heartedly favored the Wagner bill and urged its adoption.

The anti-union National Association of Manufacturers vigorously opposed the Wagner bill that would undoubtedly wreck private employment agencies.

Refining Companies Employ Non-Union Carpenters

Local Union No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kansas, wishes it known that the Sinclair Refining Company, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and the National Refining Company with headquarters in Cleveland, O., are employing non-union carpenters at their refineries in Coffeyville. Union carpenters should bear this in mind when buying gasoline and oils.

Official Information



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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

Golden Jubilee Number

In August of this year our organization will celebrate its 50th anniversary and the August number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" will be issued under the supervision of the General President and General Secretary and be known as the Golden Jubilee Number.

It is our intention to publish photographs of the buildings owned by our Local Unions and District Councils in that issue. We therefore request all Local Unions and District Councils owning their own buildings to forward a photograph of same to the General Secretary as soon as possible so as to give ample time to have cuts made so that they may appear in the Golden Jubilee Number.

Please send photographs on or before May 12th.

Attitude of Baking Firm Disliked

Recording Secretary, C. M. Trovinger of Local Union No. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., advises that the Seven Baker Brothers, a baking firm with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., are remodeling a building in Uniontown, and after agreeing to employ union carpenters started their work under the supervision of a foreman who has been anything but friendly to organized labor, and who placed non-union carpenters on the job notwithstanding the promise of the firm to employ union labor. A committee from Local Union No. 1010 called on Mr. Baker and reminded him of his promise. He then laid off the non-union men and put two of our members to work. After working four days their services were discontinued, at which time they were informed the balance of the work had been let by contract and the contractor would supply all further help required.

San Antonio's Request

San Antonio, Texas, by its geographical position, is one of the gateways to Mexico and is obliged to compete with labor from that country. As a conse-

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

quence over half the members of Local Union No. 14 are idle. In times past, Local Union No. 14 has made an effort to secure the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in advocating the employment of union labor as well as home labor, but the efforts of the Local Union in this respect have been unavailing, as the Chamber claims they are obliged to accept the position of neutrality. Our difficulties become greater due to the fact that a large number of carpenters come to this city to seek employment only to find the great majority of the resident carpenters idle and with little prospects for future work in view. Those who are members of our organization coming here present their clearance cards to the Local Union, but this in no way relieves the situation, particularly as the contracts for construction work at the West Air Point have not, up to the present, been up to expectations.

Another problem confronting us is the lack of co-operation on the part of the building contractors with Local Union No. 14. The way to help San Antonio is for transient members to stay away from this city.

Stay Away From The Lower Rio Grande Valley

Regardless of "Booster Advertisements" and misleading statements made by the newspapers, and the Supervisor of the United States Labor Bureau at Brownsville, Tex., to the effect that "there is no unemployment in the Valley; that everyone who really wants to work has got a job," workers are warned not to come to the Lower Rio Grande Valley with the expectation of finding those reports to be true. There is not a city or town in the valley at this time that has not its army of unemployed, and if the parties who are responsible for the propaganda going out that there is no unemployment in the valley were placed in the position of having to tramp over this wonderful valley in search of employment, we are of the opinion they would either change the words in their song, or keep quiet on that particular subject.

It is our opinion that misleading reports going out over the country do a community by far more harm than if the facts were told, no matter what those facts be. When people read about building booms, and all kinds of work

going on as usual, they generally flock to that locality, only to find great disappointment in being unable to secure employment, and as a result their numbers are added to the already large army of unemployed, and any among them who might be so fortunate as to find a job are forced to work for starvation wages. This is especially true in the case of the unorganized worker who has no organization through which he can secure information, and which, if requested, would supply him with the necessary information and save him the expense of chasing around the country in response to bogus advertisements.

No one can truthfully say that conditions in the valley have not been better than in many other places, for which we are all very thankful, but when a government official sends out the word "There Is No Unemployment in the Valley," we think it is about time he made a tour of the valley and consulted some working people on the subject.

We are assured of four new post office buildings in the valley sometime in the distant future, and from the information at hand there will be no work started on any of them before June 1st, this year, and that on only one, so do not come to the valley expecting to land on a good job. Such jobs for the wage workers are not here.

T. P. Menton, Sec.,
L. U. No. 1674. McAllen, Tex.

Traveling Members Attention

Arthur F. Grieger, Secretary-Treasurer of the Will County Carpenters District Council, reports that many carpenters are coming to Joliet, Ill., expecting to secure employment on the waterway job, and as there is no opportunity for work on this project, coupled with the fact that a considerable percentage of the local members are out of employment, he advises traveling members to stay away from Joliet.

* * *

Local Union 93 requests that traveling members stay away from Ottawa, Canada. We have had a hard winter and the prospects for the season are far from promising. This is the first time in years that we have felt it necessary to ask members to stay away. Don't pay any attention to newspaper talk that there is a large amount of work coming out as it is not so.

Hearing rumors that Columbus, Ohio, is advertised in other cities as having a building boom leads Recording Secretary Ed. Waller of Local Union 200 to request all carpenters to stay away. There is only one job of any size being erected and a very large number of the local members are out of employment and have been for considerable time.

* * *

Traveling members are requested to stay away from Camden, N. J. Conditions are very poor at this time and have been for months past. Recording Secretary Jacoby of Local Union No. 393 asks that no attention be paid to newspaper advertisements to the contrary. A large number of their members are idle and the future is not very promising.

* * *

As there are quite a number of men drifting into Waco, Texas, almost daily expecting to get work only to be sadly disappointed on their arrival, Local Union 622 warns all carpenters to stay away from this city at the present time and save themselves unnecessary expense. At present only a small percentage of our members are working and the only prospect we have is the Veteran's Hospital which is to be built here some time in the future, and there are more than enough carpenters who have families and have lived in Waco for several years, to handle this job. Any members contemplating coming to Waco should communicate with Local Union 622 before doing so.

Geo. J. Martin, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 622. Waco, Tex.

* * *

Reno, Nevada, in the past few months has received widespread advertising due to the adoption of liberal state laws, and it now seems as if the whole nation is dumping its out-of-work on that city. Employment is not up to normal as about half the membership of Local Union 971 are idle, according to the report of Recording Secretary Swalley, who is desirous of having the membership of our organization know that there is no opportunity for carpenters to secure work in Reno at this time.

* * *

C. B. Shuter, former Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union 986, McAlester, Oklahoma, after due trial was expelled for embezzlement. If Shuter should make application for membership in

some other Local Union please report same to Recording Secretary, G. N. Pascoe, 116 Harrison Street, McAlester, Okla., who will furnish additional information if desired.

* * *

At present the unemployment situation in Plattsburg, N. Y., is very acute and Local Union 1042 requests traveling carpenters to stay away from that city. Very little work is going on, a large number of their members are idle and prospects are not promising for the near future, according to the report of Secretary Arthur Light.

* * *

There is no work for carpenters in Billings, Montana, and Secretary Schrupp of Local Union 1172, requests that traveling members stay away from that city.

* * *

There is very little work in Laramie, Wyoming, at the present time. Recording Secretary Riedersel of Local Union 1432 reports that only a small percentage of the membership is employed and immediate prospects are not bright.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1931

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movement was acted upon.

December 29, 1930.

Hamilton, Ont. District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective March 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

March 16, 1931.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Rock Island, Ill.—Tri-City D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Troy, N. Y. D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Bloomington, Ill. L. U. 63.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Evansville, Ind. L. U. 90.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

York, Pa. L. U. 191.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered

later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

LaFayette, Ind. L. U. 215.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.21 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa L. U. 308.—Movement to retain present rate of wages. Referred to the G. S. to secure further information.

Tipton, Ind. L. U. 358.—Movement for same rate of wages, i. e., \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Pueblo, Colo. L. U. 362.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective March 28, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Edwardsville, Ill. L. U. 378.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Painesville, Ohio. L. U. 404.—Movement for the 44-hour week and \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1931. Inasmuch as the schedule of inquiries shows a continuance of their present conditions no action is necessary on the part of the G. E. B.

Reading, Pa. L. U. 492.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Bozeman, Mont. L. U. 557.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Wilmington, Del. L. U. 626.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Dubuque, Iowa. L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour and the five day work week, effective April 13, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Corning, N. Y. L. U. 700.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective March 15, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. L. U. 713.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Quebec, Que. L. U. 730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour and the 8 hour day, effective June 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Wichita Falls, Tex. L. U. 977.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 20, 1931. Official sanction granted.

LaCrosse, Wis. L. U. 1143.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Emporia, Kan. L. U. 1224.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Allentown, Pa. L. U. 1285 (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Sante Fe, N. M. L. U. 1353.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective March 15, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Corpus Christi, Tex. L. U. 1423.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective June 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Athens, Ohio. L. U. 1720.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective May 15, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Cornwall, Ont. L. U. 2307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour and the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond 16-04-552-27 of \$2,000.00 on Harry R. Allen, Bookkeeper was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

New York, N. Y. L. U. 1204.—Request for an appropriation was referred to the General President for investigation.

United States Fidelity Co. Bond No. 16-04-509-27 on Thomas Alfred Neale, General Treasurer for \$50,000 was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

March 17, 1931.
Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 18, 1931.
Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 19, 1931.
Audit of books and accounts continued.

The General President reported that W. J. Williams, a former guest of the Home at Lakeland, Florida, had sued the organization for \$100,000.00 alleging false imprisonment, assault and battery and illegal arrest.

Also, that a similar suit in the same amount had been filed against the General President personally based on the same allegations.

The Attorneys for the organization appeared before the General Executive Board and explained the cases in detail and questioned the Special Committee which had made a report to the General Executive Board on September 17, 1930, which report was approved unanimously by the General Executive Board.

The General Executive Board after a full consideration of the cases authorized the General President to defend both actions at the expense of the Brotherhood.

March 20, 1931.
Audit of books and accounts continued.

Sharon, Pa. L. U. 268.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Edmonton, Alta., Can. L. U. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 6, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. L. U. 308.—Movement to resist reduction in wages; the G. E. B. will render all assistance possible to help our members retain their present conditions but cannot guarantee financial aid.

A reply was received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor to the protest entered against him by the orders of the General Executive Board at last meeting of that body held December 12, 1930, for attending a meeting of the Board of Trade Claims held in Washington, D. C. on November 10, 1930, and same was filed.

March 23, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Montreal, Que. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, 8 hour day and 5 day week, effective June 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

The following proposed agreements were entered into with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America and approved by the G. E. B. to be in force and effect on and after April 1, 1931.

* * *

AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

FIRST:

We agree to a general alliance whereby through co-operation a condition will be established calling for the employment on any operation of those workmen who are in good standing in the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It shall be understood that any grievance against any operation that may require co-operative action shall be referred to the International Presidents for action under the following conditions.

SECOND:

That in all movements no subordinate union of either International Union shall be permitted to take any local action whatsoever until the question requiring joint action shall have first been submitted to and determined upon by the Presidents of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

THIRD:

No movement of any character shall be countenanced in cases where such would be in violation of existing agreements that have been submitted to and duly approved by the Presidents of both International Unions as is required by the Constitutional laws thereof.

* * *

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA WITH REGARDS TO THE ERECTION AND INSTALLATION OF CORK WHERE SAME IS USED FOR INSULATING PURPOSES.

FIRST:

It is hereby agreed, in order to obviate jurisdictional disputes, that the erection and installation of all cork, and substitutes therefor for insulating purposes, shall be controlled by the parties to this agreement, as herein provided.

SECOND:

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall have control of all cork installation and substitutes therefor not laid in cement or other plastic materials, when same is installed in floors, walls, partitions, roofs or ceilings, such installation to include the cutting and fitting thereof.

THIRD:

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America shall control all

cork installation and substitutes therefor where cement or other plastic materials are used when such cork is installed in floors, walls, partitions, roofs and ceiling insulation, including the cutting of closures to fill out courses. All other cutting, fitting, nailing and skewering that may be required shall be done by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FOURTH:

The established wages, hours, overtime rates and working rules of the unions, parties to this agreement, shall be conformed to.

FIFTH:

In the event of any dispute arising as to the interpretation of this agreement that cannot be settled locally, no strike or stoppage of work shall be engaged in pending the matter in dispute being referred to the respective Presidents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America for adjustment.

SIXTH:

This agreement shall continue in full force and effect from April 1, 1931, until notice of abrogation by either party to the other, at least ninety (90) days prior to date that abrogation becomes effective.

* * *

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT RELATIVE TO THE CAULKING OR POINTING OF WINDOW OR DOOR FRAMES, BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES

OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

AND

THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

In the caulking of window or door frames, whether they be of metal or wood, it is agreed that members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall remove and replace the staff bead or brick stop and that they shall do whatever caulking with oakum or substitutes therefore that may be required. It being further agreed that members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America shall do all pointing that may be required, either by trowel or gun, when mortar or plastic material of any nature whatsoever is used.

* * *

RE: ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATION

The representatives of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America feel that where plastic material is used to adhere it to the ceilings or walls, that they should do it, but where it is nailed or held in place by shores or struts that carpenters should do the shoring or cutting, but before any definite understanding is reached both organizations should gather more information regarding materials in dispute and others similar. In the meantime, if a dispute arises, no strike or stoppage of work shall take place pending the submission of the matter in dispute to the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America for settlement.

The standing of the members of the Ship Carpenters and Joiners, Shipwrights & Caulkers Unions chartered by the U. B. was carefully considered and it was decided that the members of said Unions be rated in accordance with the terms and conditions under which they were admitted to the U. B.

Claim for pension of Brother O. H. Brown, L. U. 1272, Seattle, Wash. was referred to the G. P. and G. S. for final disposition.

Claim for pension of Brother Geo. W. Frohock, L. U. 1272, Seattle, Wash. was referred to the G. P. and G. S. for final disposition.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations which had been investigated by him and he submits them to the G. E. B. for further consideration and action.

Richmond, Va. L. U. 388.—Request for an appropriation of \$500.00 to be expended for organizing work. Request denied.

Boston, Mass. L. U. 33.—Request for an appropriation of \$2,000.00 to assist the unemployed. Request denied.

Winston-Salem, N. C. L. U. 1942.—Request for \$750.00 for maintenance of Business Agent. Request denied.

Jefferson County D. C. Texas.—Request for \$500.00 to employ legal council. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Akron, Ohio. L. U. 639.—The sum of \$350.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Little Rock, Ark. L. U. 690.—The sum of \$200.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Knoxville, Tenn. L. U. 50.—Request for an appropriation of \$500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Greenville, Miss. L. U. 2080.—The sum of \$100.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Cape Cod, Mass. District Council.—Request for an appropriation of \$750.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can. L. U. 1647.—The sum of \$300.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Lethbridge, Alta., Can. L. U. 846.—Request for an appropriation of \$200.00 for organizing purposes denied.

Quebec, Que., L. U. 730.—The sum of \$400.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Appeal of L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Edmond Demers, et. al., vs., L. U. 203. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Chas. R. Magee, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J. from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Chas. R. Magee vs. the Shrewsbury District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of William S. England, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of William S. England vs. the Shrewsbury District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Edwin J. Stephens, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C. from the decision rendered

by the G. P. in the case of Edwin J. Stephens vs. Washington District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of N. Schneider, et. al., from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of N. Schneider et. al., vs. the Twin City District Council, Minnesota. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

March 24, 1931.

Appeal of L. U. 2725, New York City, N. Y. from the action of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 2725 vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The General Executive Board in considering the good and welfare of our organization found that some Local Unions and District Councils in an effort to secure work for their members set the initiation fee so high that it meant shutting the doors against the admission of new members. The Board does not consider this the right policy to follow. If all men eligible to admission were members of our organization we should not have to contend with the Open Shop proposition, wage reductions, uncalled for lay-offs and other such grievances.

Besides that, when we refuse to admit new members to our organization we are at a stand still, neither growing, advancing or developing. In fact we are on a decline, going backward instead of forward. To continue to exist and progress, new members must be admitted to the Brotherhood. After a careful consideration of the matter the General Executive Board rules that the maximum initiation fee of all new members shall not exceed One-hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

San Francisco, Cal. Bay Counties District Council. A communication was received from the Bay Counties D. C. asking that on account of the litigation in which they were involved, also on account of their present financial condition brought about by the unemployment situation and the hard times they have just passed through, that the money received in the settlement made with the Atlas Rock Co. be retained by the District Council for expenses incurred. After a careful consideration of the matter the request of the D. C. was complied with by the G. E. B.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 25, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Appeal of Alexander Post from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Alexander Post vs. the Atlantic County D. C. The appeal not having been taken within 30 days as specified in our laws it cannot be considered by the G. E. B.

Appeal of William B. T. Coston, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. on account of the disapproved claim for disability donation, the decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"March 25, 1931.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Certificates of Deposit and Government Bonds held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

20 Fourth Liberty Bonds \$10,- 000 00	\$ 200,000 00
3 Fourth Liberty Bonds \$500.00	1,500 00
10 Fourth Liberty Bonds \$10,- 000 00	100,000 00
100 Canada Bonds \$1,000 00....	100,000 00
1 Certificate Deposit \$600,000 00 Home and Pension	600,000 00
1 Certificate Deposit \$100,000 00 General Fund	100,000 00
In General Fund..\$501,500 00	
In Home & Pension 600,000 00	
Total	\$1,101,500 00

T. M. GUERIN,
H. SCHWARZER,
A. W. MUIR.

March 26, 1931.

This year being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of our organization the G. E. B. gave the matter careful consideration and in order to commemorate same and that a record of it be preserved for the time to come, the Board directed that the August (1931) issue of our official monthly journal The Carpenter be known as the Golden Jubilee number and that it be issued under the supervision of the General President and the General Secretary.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were approved as read and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held in June, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Cleveland Trade School Seventh Commencement

The seventh commencement of the Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School will be held Thursday, May 7, 1931, at 8:00 P. M., in the school auditorium, 535 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Diplomas will be issued to more than 100 graduates who have completed a four year course of theory and practice. They will be distributed among the seven following building trades; Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electricians, Painters and Decorators, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers and Stone-Cutters.

The Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School operates under the Smith-Hughes Law, and is maintained through the co-operation of the Federal and State Boards for Vocational Education, the local Board of Education, the building trades unions, and the contractor associations. Instruction in each trade is given by practical journeymen. Thirty-six classes are now being taught in the seven building trades.

A program of unusual interest has been arranged for the occasion.

A number of prominent speakers will address the commencement.

Delegates from contractor associations, local, state and national labor organizations, and the various civic and business organizations of Cleveland are expected to attend.

Western Canada Conference of Carpenters Holds Session

The Western Canada Conference of Carpenters composed of Local Unions from the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, held its third annual session at Saskatoon March 1—3, 1931.

The conference was called to order by Delegate Snelgrove of Local Union 1647, Saskatoon, who presided over the preliminary session. He called upon Brother Robinson of the Trades and Labor Council who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized labor movement of the city of Saskatoon and expressed the hope that the presence of the delegate would prove beneficial to the workers generally and the carpenters in particular.

Following Brother Robinson the conference was addressed by Mayor John Hair who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Saskatoon and expressed the hope that they would have a very successful gathering and that same would prove profitable to the carpenters of Western Canada.

The gavel was then turned over to W. H. Miller of Local Union 1325, Edmonton, who presided during the business session of the conference.

Matters discussed and acted favorably on during the meeting were: the necessity of organizing the unorganized towns and cities; the strengthening and building up of the membership of existing local unions; the need of a program to deal with winter construction, including a time limit on same, so as to insure the greatest number of men being employed during the winter months; the question of holding an economic conference, whereby a program could be worked out by industrialists, economists, building employers, and employes, to endeavor to stabilize employment; also vocational training of apprentices.

The conference was also addressed by General Representative Pat Green, who presided over the sessions during the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, W. Harry Miller, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, re-elected; Vice-

President, R. H. Parkyn, L. U. 1779, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Hammond, L. U. 343, Winnipeg.

After three days of interesting and constructive discussion, the conference adjourned, to meet again at the call of the executive officers, the time and place to be arranged in the best interests of all affiliated unions.

The closing feature of the proceedings was the open meeting in the Labor Hall, where the several delegates addressed over 150 carpenters, pointing out to them the necessity of building up their local unions so as to be able to sign an agreement with the employers, and thereby greatly improve the conditions under which they were working.

All of the delegates on leaving Saskatoon for their home cities did so with a feeling that much was accomplished at the conference that in time will prove beneficial to the carpenters of Western Canada.

Convention of California State Council of Carpenters

The California State Council of Carpenters held its third annual convention in Sacramento, February 28, and March 1, 1931.

Mayor Bidwell, Chief of Police Hallahan and Councilman Ferguson made addresses of welcome preceding the official turning over of the gavel to President J. F. Cambiano.

During the convention Colonel Walter E. Garrison, chairman of the Board of Public Works for the State of California, James I. Hertz, representing Governor Rolph, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, Will J. French, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, Walter Mathewson, ex-Labor Commissioner, General Executive Board Member A. W. Muir and General Representative Don Cameron all delivered addresses on timely and interesting subjects.

Brother Muir made a comprehensive report of conditions affecting the general membership of our organization, urged the promotion of labeled mill materials, and recommended the formation of a State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries.

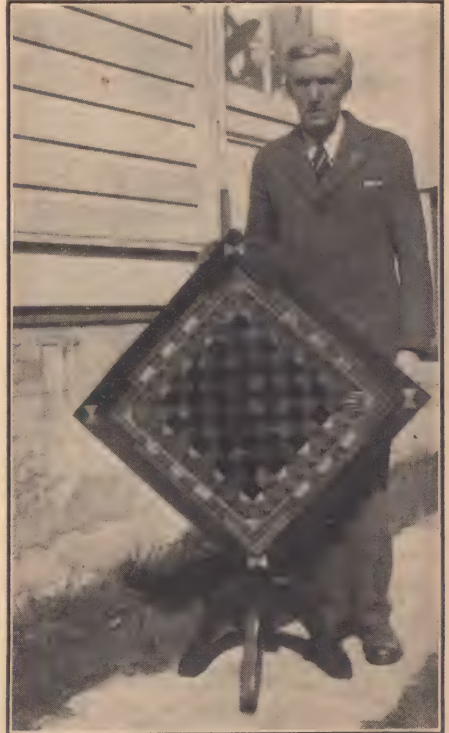
The convention adopted many resolutions, among which were those favorable to the adoption of a bill providing

for the highest prevailing rate of wages on public work, prohibiting the employment of aliens on public work, preventing private employment agencies from accepting fees for placing men on state work, promotion of the use of the Brotherhood label and exclusion of Mexican laborers.

All of the incumbent officials were re-elected and San Diego was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1932.

Checker Board Presented to Home

In appreciation of the benefits received through his many years of membership in our organization, including the pension, Brother W. A. Ware of Local Union No. 131, Seattle, Wash., but now temporarily residing in Astoria,



Oregon, during his leisure time made and forwarded to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, an inlaid checkerboard, containing 684 pieces of hardwood, as shown in the accompanying picture. The board is constructed in such a manner that it can also be used in playing cribbage and backgammon.

Brother Ware expresses the hope that the boys at the Home will get as much enjoyment while playing on the board as he got in making it.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of C. W. Johnson, shown in the accompanying picture, who disappeared in 1915. He was formerly a member of Local Union 154, Kewanee, Illinois, but later joined Local Union 495 of Center City, Nebraska, where he



was last heard from in 1915. His brother and sister are anxious to locate him. He is 59 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, stockily built, fair complexion and brown hair. Report any information concerning him to Ed James, 111 Grace Street, Kewanee, Illinois.

* * *

The accompanying photo is a likeness of Edward Janke, a former member of Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. He is 5 feet, 4 inches in height; brown



hair; age 44 years. Any information relative to his whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Pauline Janke, 925 Moneta Street, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Edwin R. Tallman, who

was supposed to have left New York for South America about 10 or 11 years ago, at which time he held membership in one of our Local Unions in New York City. He has never been heard from since. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts please communicate with his Brother A. W. Tallman, 1618 Allesandro Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

DEATH ROLL

A. E. CAUFIELD—L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

HAROLD W. HALPIN—L. U. No. 2074, Vermilion, Ohio.

M. H. PEARSON—L. U. No. 300, Austin, Texas.

GEORGE L. SIMPSON—L. U. No. 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Naval Construction Bill

It proved impossible to secure favorable action on the general construction program before Congress adjourned. Two important bills, however, were enacted, one providing for the modernization of three battleships at a cost of \$30,000,000 and the construction of eleven destroyers at a cost of \$10,000,000.

The modernization of the battleships will be carried out at navy yards. While the bill providing for the eleven new destroyers does not provide specifically for the number to be constructed in navy yards, the provisions of the bill are such that the navy yards are expected to secure their full share of the construction.

Unfortunately, the bill to modernize the three battleships was enacted just before Congress adjourned, instead of the early part of December. Had this bill been passed when Congress convened, it would have saved many navy yard employes from furlough and discharge. It will take a month or more after the battleships are in the navy yard before it will be possible to place a full crew of mechanics upon them.

Organization of the workingmen into trade unions prevents the exploitation of their commodity—labor; and prevents the degradation of their home by forcing the children into industry.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Decision Not Final

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We note with considerable surprise and dismay the article in a recent issue of "The Carpenter" stating that the subway controversy relative to the prevailing rate being paid had been settled in our favor. While a decision had been rendered in our favor by Mr. Prial allow me to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Collins, attorney for the subway builders, had asked for and been granted a rehearing of the evidence.

Meanwhile the subways are working night and day at the rate of pay which has always been paid on subway work. It took months and months to compile the evidence submitted and it will take months and months for the rehearing of that evidence. By the time the evidence is reheard the subways will be completed.

Times are bad in New York City—thousands of our members are on the street. Inserting this article in "The Carpenter" may lead to a large delegation of traveling members coming to New York City and will put more members on the street.

This local union earnestly requests that you publish this letter so as to give our members the true facts.

F. Kempf, Rec. Sec.

L. U. No. 298.

New York, N. Y.

Acknowledges Check for Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the United Brotherhood for almost forty years and at the present time hold membership in Local Union 1477, Middletown, Ohio. I wish to acknowledge through the columns of "The Carpenter" the receipt of my first Pension check which was delivered to me on April 6, 1931, and take this opportunity to thank the General Officers and members of the Brotherhood for bringing about this worthy act.

Brothers stick to the Union and keep in good financial standing and in your old age you will be entitled to the Pension which is now my privilege to receive.

Jacob Fichter,

L. U. No. 1477.

Middletown, O.

Wood Collectors

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to exchange wood samples with carpenters and others in any part of the United States.

Edgar S. Allen

1292 Salem Ave.,

L. U. No. 306

Hillside, N. J.

Local Union Petitions Government

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are forwarding you copy of a letter addressed to President Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, the U. S. Senators and Congressman from this State, with the hope that it will relieve business, and request that same be published in our monthly journal "The Carpenter" for the information of other Local Unions:

* * *

LOCAL UNION NO. 1147.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Roseville, California

March 26, 1931.

Dear Sir:

We address you asking relief from our distressed and destitute condition caused by unemployment. We feel that a nation that has, and would again, raise billions of dollars to finance an enterprise engaged in the destruction of life and the physical crippling of multitudes as well as the wanton destruction of property, as in the World War, can, and, of right, ought to care for and maintain the health, happiness, and welfare of its common people. We do not ask for or want charity or a

"Dole"; we want work, that we may earn and live.

We are in no way responsible for our destitution, unless uninformed blind acquiescence to a social and economic system that has broken down under test may be said to carry responsibility. Anyway, we are unable to lift ourselves out of a desperate situation and must have help. We want work. May we suggest that to set going a lot of public work and to turn it over to contractors who, in order to get the work, must agree to do it as cheaply and quickly as possible and who, to meet the conditions of the contract, will do as much as they can with machinery is not the way to best serve the common people, who are the bulwark of the nation—producers and consumers of its products. Let the nation set the example and the states will follow.

Help us to rise from our present condition and to stabilize our economic order so that such conditions shall not come again. We want work. We must have work that we may earn and live.

Yours respectfully,

W. L. Holmes, Fin. Sec.,
A. C. Marriott, Pres.

Your Local Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am your organization; I am what you made me and will be what you make of me in the future.

You can make me strong in defense, a protector to safeguard your interest, and carry out your principles and objects.

You can make me weak and defenseless, lacking in strength, force or power to properly function.

You expect of me protection and benefits, and in my endeavor and struggle for existence, I am met in conflict and strife with many rough places along the road. Your duty is to help me when I am in distress or need aid; I can not function properly without funds. Your union must meet its just obligations, or lose prestige and your good standing.

I am made up of many parts, like cogs of a wheel or links of a chain, and you are as a Member one of the parts; if the wheel or chain is to give service, every part must do its duty; otherwise, the wheel or chain would not function.

Be watchful and have concern about your Union—that none would destroy

me. Take care of your Union, and your Union will take care of you, and make me, an instrument of great good to all in the years to come.

In your land and my land,
I hear the unions' call!
Lend me a helping hand:
Brothers, one and all.

Geo. Myers,
L. U. No. 132. Washington, D. C.

Effecting The Remedy—The Question Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just read in the March issue of "The Carpenter" the three articles on pages 41, 42 and 43, on the depression. I do not think the brothers have solved the problem. When we know the cause it is not hard to find a remedy.

To me it can all be boiled down to one word, and that word is "Interest" or profits. Just take the government's report for 1930. It shows that 511 men had \$1,109,000,000. dollars of an income. It does not take much figuring to know how long it will take for them to own all the United States. That huge sum does not go into the channels of trade except a few dollars, just what it requires for them to live on, the balance is loaned out again to make the income of 1931 a little larger.

Now who has produced all this wealth? No one but the wage earner, (I include the farmer) those who actually do the work. But some will say how about the clerical force? Yes, I admit it is necessary to have them but do they actually produce wealth? I say no, for this reason. Suppose all the wage earners should quit a factory and you could not get any to fill their places; of what account would the clerical force be? I say not any.

To fully realize the situation, take the Worlds Almanac for the year 1927, (that is the last copy I have) on page 304, you will find a report of 196,309 factories, employing 8,778,156 wage earners, paying them an average of \$1.-254.17½ cents per annum. After taking the value of the raw material from the wealth produced, they have produced \$2945 dollars worth of wealth, but get back in wages, but the \$1.-254.17½ cents. That leaves \$1,690 they cannot buy back, and the few who do not produce any wealth cannot consume it, hence the cry overproduction. Is

there any such animal, I say no; but there is, underconsumption, notice the thousands starving, and the graneries full of grain; the many who do not have clothes to keep them comfortable and the stores full of goods. Why? Because the interest has to be paid and it is taken from the masses who would put it into circulation. When the government will do as Lincoln did when he required money and printed the first 300 millions of greenbacks, that was good for all debts, public and private, liquidate all of those bonds that are drawing interest, then we will get some relief and never until that time. There is not enough money in all its forms with all the farm produced each year to pay the interest on the nations, states, cities and farm mortgages each year. Now when these huge sums have to be paid no wonder we have this species of depression. Its our own fault, we elect those who have given us nothing but special privilege laws for the last 50 years. Just prove I am mistaken, if you can.

Jas. H. Birchard,
L. U. No. 161. Kenosha, Wis.

Immigration Restrictions Questioned

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was interested in a letter written by C. M. Eisenhart, of Local No. 339 appearing in the March issue of "The Carpenter."

Before commenting on that letter I think it advisable to introduce myself. I have been a member of our organization since 1901. I organized Local No. 1625 in April 1903, and organized Local No. 1050 in December 1910. Immigrated in 1899, and by birth am an Italian.

Will Bro. Eisenhart be kind enough to show me what advantages were realized since Congress approved restriction of immigration in 1924. Did the need for labor, skilled or unskilled, increase or decrease since the restriction became effective? What were the working conditions in this country about fifty years ago, and what were they in 1924? Did immigration benefit this country by making it more progressive or did progress diminish as time went on?

Many believe or want people to believe that the present depression can be cured if all immigration is stopped, even if for a short time.

In order that capitalism be not antagonized, big and little "Doctors" will not commit themselves as to the true sickness, or the real source of this depression. These "Doctors" could cure if they so desired, and Congress and the various organizations have the key and the remedy. Not so long ago it took an expert woman working ten hours per day to produce 100 button-holes. Today a machine will turn out a better button-hole in six seconds, ten per minute, six thousand in ten hours. Bro. Eisenhart, do you think it is necessary for this same woman to work 10 hours per day? Is it necessary for her to work overtime?

To reduce the working week to five days seems useless at this time because this should have been done about 25 years ago. The precision of machinery demands that the working week should not only be reduced to five days, but each working day should not exceed six hours. All overtime should be forbidden, as well as night shifts where plants work on a production basis. The smart inventors who are continually creating new machines, and perfecting their inventions, are not doing this for the benefit of the capitalists only, but they are working with the idea of benefiting humanity in general.

Bro. Eisenhart proposes that all people that have been in this country over two years and not declared their intention to become citizens, should be deported. We have a section in our by-laws that refers to this subject. Aren't we guilty of violating this law continually? We have many old members—officers, in the various locals—officers in District Councils—that are not citizens, and if some member should try to remind that officer, then look out! Brother Eisenhart goes on to say that thousands of immigrants come to this country, take the best with them when they leave, and do not return. I believe that if you are not an immigrant yourself, you certainly must have descended from some immigrant, and in the latter case your people must have done their duty in this country. The other class of immigrants that receive and do not give, cannot be blamed, because we are at fault. The organization does not know how to take care of its own doors.

Do not flatter yourself Brother Eisenhart, because there are millions of acres of land in this country to keep the im-

migrants from two Europes more than busy. You should hope that the doors of this country be opened, as well as the doors of our organization. Let us reinforce the laws of our organization, let us sacrifice to our limit to obtain a six-hour day, and above all let the stars and stripes be respected forever. Let us not be egoists, and then only will we have prosperity again.

L. U. No. 1050 Joseph Sindoni
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As we have now entered into the year 1931 we see many duties before us. We do not care to look back or think of the many things we would like to have accomplished, but we take up our obligations of 1931 with a determination to do all we can, in all the ways we can, to all the people we can.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 23, St. Louis, Mo., was exceptionally busy during the Christmas holidays sending cheer to the unemployed carpenters. We distributed 31 baskets. The Auxiliary also held a banquet in November, which was a success socially but not fully up to expectations financially, due to unemployment. We are hoping 1931 will bring better times all around.

We are proud to say we have a good attendance at our meetings, all being eager for the meeting night to come. Each month the sisters who have birthdays entertain and in this way all have a chance.

The members always look forward to the gatherings of the sewing circle as they realize the amount of good that can be accomplished through it. We try to understand one another and do not meet as strangers but as workers in one cause and in this manner bring success to the Auxiliary.

It is our desire that the members of the Carpenters' Locals will co-operate with our Auxiliary and have their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters join us and learn the value of union-earned money. We invite the members of other Auxiliaries to join us in our song which is sung to the tune of Bye-bye Blackbird.

Pack up all those scab-made
clothes,
Here they go—down below.
Bye-bye poor wages,

Let the label set you free,
Wear its badge of liberty.
Bye-bye sweat-shops.
Bye-bye poor wages,
Let the label set you free,
Wear its badge of liberty;
Bye-bye sweat-shops.
If the worker could but understand
it,
Oh, how easy it would be to land it.
Make the way and spread the light,
Women must be taught the right;
Scab clothes, good-bye.

Henrietta Harmuth,
L. A. No. 23. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 26

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 26 of Jersey City, N. J., have been reading with much interest the progress other Auxiliaries are making. Therefore, we feel that they will be interested in knowing what we are doing.

Our Auxiliary meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of every month. The first meeting night is devoted to the transaction of business; the last is usually spent in a social way.

Of late there has been quite a demand for our assistance since many of our husbands, brothers, fathers and sons have been rather unfortunate in being unable to secure employment during this "lingering depression era." However, it has been rather interesting and satisfactory to note that our efforts in helping the poor and needy have brought great comfort.

In this respect we have planned to hold card parties every social meeting night, to which the members invite their friends. The evening is usually spent at playing bridge, pinnole, bunco and lotto. Admission charged is fifty cents. Prizes are given to players holding highest scores, following which refreshments are served. In this way our treasury is reinforced, enabling us to be ready at any time to be of assistance to the needy.

We also make it a point to have our Auxiliary represented at the Inter-County Conventions of the Union Label League as often as possible, thereby keeping in close touch with the conditions prevailing throughout the state.

On the whole, the ladies have enjoyed working together for such worthy causes, and it is with much interest

that they look forward to each coming meeting night when they will be together for a brief time, "to promote and elevate the trade of our fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons."

Gertrud H. Eberling, Rec., Sec.,
L. A. No. 26. Jersey City, N. J.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 222

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Greetings from Montana! The ladies Auxiliary Union No. 222, Butte, Montana, performed a most commendable act when they held an industrial Union-made and Union-labeled Display which was conducted for one week, February 9-14, 1931.

This display was conducted by the Ladies Auxiliary Union under the leadership of the Union Label Committee, comprised of Mrs. Herbert Heafer, Chairman of General Arrangements, Mrs. Bessie Clark, Mrs. Ina Davidson and Mrs. J. E. McNally. A committee to assist was appointed from the Carpenters' Local Union No. 112, comprised of three active workers.

The building where the display was held was an empty storeroom, donated by Mr. Louis Dreibelbis, owner of the Dreibelbis Song Shop. He also furnished a piano, radio and frigidaire, and arranged each day to broadcast the exhibition over the Butte Station K. G. I. R. which attracted crowds from other cities as well as Butte.

Then came the task of soliciting the city merchants for their union-made and union-labeled products. Owing to limited store space it was found necessary to confine the booths to smaller space, but nevertheless it was amazing how many products were displayed. Merchants were found to be more than generous in their contribution of wares and a surprising majority were home products, strictly union-made and labeled. The home-products were from the following firms: Currie Company, horse radish and potatoe chips; Blanchard Company, creamery products; Montana Broom and Brush Company; Hansen Packing Company; Bingham Candy Company; F. B. Price's Coffee Company; Nevin-Frank Beverage Company; Union Cigar Company, and the Bakers' and Confectioner workers who had a booth together, each taking turns by day to furnish cake, doughnuts, etc.,

along with Mr. Price's coffee demonstration. Hansen Packing Company had a demonstrator furnishing sandwiches of their 37 varieties of delicatessen foods. The various orchestras donated the music each evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, each taking its turn. The Butte Floral Company had a beautiful display of potted plants which attracted much attention. The carpenters displayed a model home in their booth. Symons Dry Goods and Wein's Clothing had a splendid representation of men's wearing apparel, and the Florsheim Shoe Company displayed union-made shoes. The thirty-five unions of Butte were all represented, thereby providing that every union was behind the Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters.

The population of Butte is about 40,000 and the union people number approximately 5,000. The crowd that attended the display demonstrates the fact that the interest was beneficial and educational to the people of our city, as well as the good wholesome advertising the merchants received. The favorable comments heard from many of our leading citizens were in favor of the great forward stride taken by our Auxiliary. This idea was new in our city and state and the fact that we, a young organization, should have the foresight of such a huge step forward, proves that we are truly living by the straight path of righteous unionism and zealously working for the union cause, as well as keeping our home folks employed in such stressing times.

On February 14, the Carpenters held their Anniversary Dance with a record crowd in attendance. A program from 8 to 9 o'clock was enjoyed, and dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock, after which refreshments were served and each one pronounced the dance a huge success.

Any Auxiliaries wishing to write are invited to do so, and should any find the "Call of the West" in their hearts, we would welcome a personal visit as well to our spacious and beautiful Montana.

Ina Davidson, Pres.,
L. A. No. 222. Butte, Mont.

Should Have "Stripped" Them

Indignant Farmer: "Say, look here, yer ain't getting as much milk from them cows as y'uster."

Hired Man: "Nope, sorter lost my pull."—Denison. Flamingo.

Housing for Poor is National Need

A nation-wide housing program for the benefit of low-income groups would relieve unemployment and raise living standards, said former Governor Alfred E. Smith, speaking over the Columbia broadcasting system.

"Thousands of families in large cities live in houses unfit for human habitation," said Mr. Smith.

"When you build a house you set in motion many thousands of wheels in every direction. While we erect skyscrapers, fine hotels and big apartment houses, let us remember the ugly areas where the masses of our population must live."—A. F. of L. News Letter.

Why I Believe in Safety First

Being a Creed for the Employer and the Employee

Employer:

I believe in Safety First because, popular ideas to the contrary, notwithstanding, I have a soul—a conscience which is torn in sympathy with the torn limbs and bodies of my workmen. Because, as an employer, I assume before God and man the duty of being in part my brother's keeper. His hurt is my hurt; his pain is my pain; the sorrow of his widow and the cry of his children ring in my ears after he is gone.

I believe in Safety First because waste of human ability and human life is destruction of God's most valuable product on earth, and, if I fail to do my utmost to conserve that, I have left undone a sacred duty—committed a sin of omission not only against my kind, but against my Creator and must certainly give account for my delinquency.

Being a business man, I believe in Safety First from a purely business standpoint, as well as because of its humanitarianism. I try to live up to its tenets because it is bad business policy to do otherwise. Nothing accrues to me by way of the hospital, law courts or compensation payments, but preventing accidents means money for me and my company. Accident prevention promotes efficiency.

Furthermore, being in business, I know the power of advertising my wares and my plant; and living up to the Safety First idea is the best kind of advertisement. I also know that an ounce

of publicity from accidents counteracts a pound of the brand furnished by our advertising department; breeds strife, discontent and widens the breach between me and my employes, and that's the worst kind of business policy.

Employes:

I believe in Safety First because the loss of my ability to labor means suffering for those I love most on earth and leaves to the mercies of a more or less indifferent world those whom every workman desires most of all to protect.

I believe in Safety First because it tends to conserve my ability to labor and that ability is my sole capital; losing it, I am bankrupt.

I believe in Safety First because my safety means the safety of my fellow workmen. In risking myself, I risk others. I believe in Safety First because the bread I earn with my own hands is sweeter to me and mine a thousand times than charity in any form.

Both Together:

We believe in Safety First because it pays in assurance, comfort, money and health. To the employer it means less worry and a larger ultimate bank account; to the workman it brings assurance of living to enjoy the fruits of his labor. It means that mothers shall have the comforts due them in their age; that wives shall not unnecessarily become untimely widows; that children shall have fathers to provide for them when they need their care and protection most—when they are young. It also means that cripples and helpless wrecks, who were once strong men, shall not be considered a by-product of industry.—(National Safety Council)

A Nice Distinction

"What's the difference between nectar and elixir?"

"Why, before John married his wife he nectar, and now elixir."—Arizona Kitty-Kat.

* * *

Tommy's Toilet

Mother Cat: "Tommy, your neck is not clean."

Tommy Cat: "I'm sorry, Mother. It was merely a slip of the tongue."—Stamford Chaparral.

Most Merchants want to satisfy their customers. If you demand the Union Label they will get it for you.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXVI

While modern machinery has been, and still is, advancing with leaps and bounds; there are, and always will be, some things that machines can not do. What, though, machines are taking over, they are holding almost undisputedly; and because that is true, it be-

tion than there otherwise would be. With a greater producing power, at a reduced cost of production, there will be a greater demand on the part of the consumer. This, too, is a benefit that should be placed on the credit side of the account. The machine can not be anything but a blessing to the working men, if they will bring about an adjustment that will keep pace with its advancements. That adjustment will be found in the establishing of a shorter work-week and and a shorter work-day.

For our craft problems we are taking up a branch of carpentry over which the machine will never have jurisdiction. For example: In business sections of cities and towns, it often happens that excavating must be done between two business buildings. Such excavations are usually accompanied with danger of the adjoining walls giving

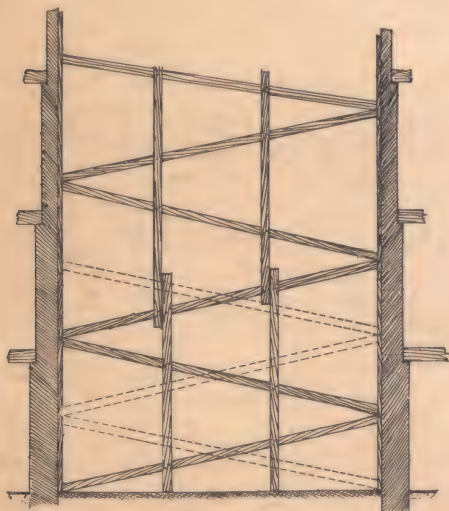


Fig. 209

hooves everyone who depends on his earnings for a livelihood, to strive for; first, a five-day week; and later, a six-hour day.

We have been holding up the debit side of our account with the machine, in our discussion up to this point, for the machine is responsible for much unemployment. But the machine has a credit side, too. To begin with, a machine is a brainless mechanism, which can not function properly without the brain-power element, that only man can supply. In this the machine creates a demand for labor. Then the machine must be manufactured, which again creates a labor demand. And because the machine reduces the cost of production, there will naturally be a greater produc-

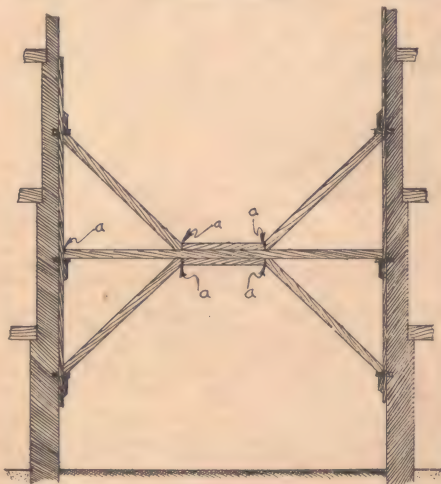


Fig. 210

way. Sometimes, too, settling of the foundations, will bring about a similar danger. Fig. 209 shows a method of bracing such walls, either for repairs or for preventing further damage. This method is not the only one, nor the best one, but it is, perhaps, the quickest one. We will assume that the two walls are twenty-five feet apart. The

bracing is done with timbers twenty-six feet long, in a manner similar to what is shown by the illustration, beginning at the bottom and working up. The upright braces are used for the purpose of preventing buckling. The dotted lines show how the braces of the next section should be placed.

When the vacant space is to be excavated, headroom must be provided, which can be done by using a system of bracing on the order of what is shown by Fig. 210. The joints pointed out at, a a a a a, should be wedged so as to tighten the braces between the walls. Fig. 211 shows the same system with additional braces. If the walls are very high, the system of bracing shown by the drawing is carried to the top. The

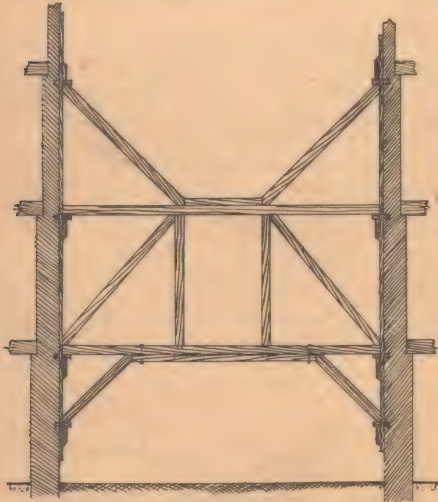


Fig. 211

horizontal braces are called dog shores, but taken as a whole, this bracing is called a system of flying shores.

Fig. 212 shows a method of bracing a wall when the opposite wall is either too weak, or the owner of it objects to its being used. The point indicated at a, must be firmly secured, in order to make the bracing hold. At b b, we are pointing out two of the needles that keep the wall-timber from slipping. All joints must be tight, either by framing them so, or by wedging them afterward.

Fig. 213 shows two methods of propping up floors. Both of these methods give quick results. The one shown at A, shows a 2 x 12 plate at the top and a plate at the bottom. The 2 x 6 props are cut enough longer to properly space

the bearings if placed as shown. The props can all be cut to the same length. Setting the props on a slant will take care of the variations in the ceiling

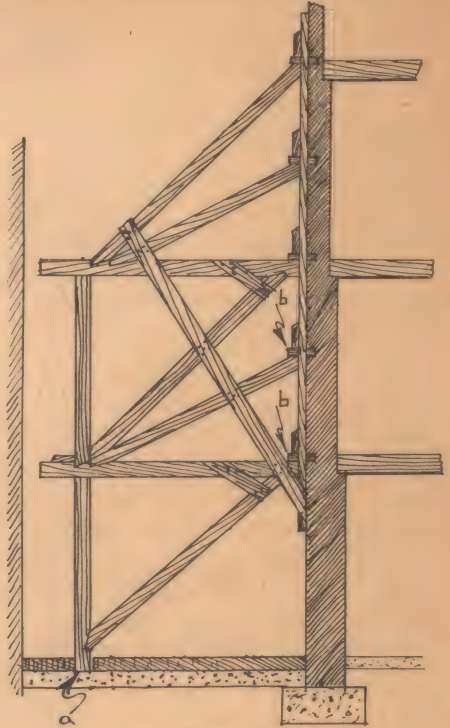


Fig. 212

heights; variations that usually are found in building to be remodeled. At B is shown a similar system, excepting

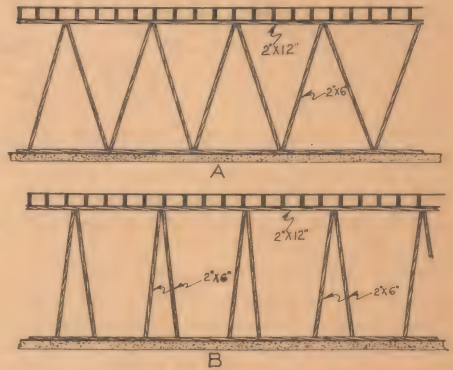


Fig. 213

that the props are set more nearly upright. If the weight above is very great, buckling braces should be applied about the center of the props, otherwise the

props do not need bracing. We are showing a concrete base, to indicate that the base must be firm. While we are showing 2 x 6's for props, in practice the size of the props must needs be governed by circumstances.

In order to connect the two installments of trade terms coming under the letter S, we repeat the last term used in the previous lesson:

Six-hour Day. A day of six working hours, which must be established so as to keep pace with the advancement of modern machinery. The day, if coupled with the five-day week, marks the beginning of the industrial Millennium.

Siding. Boards used for covering the outsides of a house, or other building.

Sill. The timber of a building that rests on the foundation, onto which the superstructure is fastened. The bottom piece of a window or door frame.

Six-eight-ten. A triangle method of squaring, in which the sides are respectively, 6 ft., 8 ft., and 10 ft., or proportionately so.

Single-pitch Roof. A lean-to or shed roof.

Sliding Door. A door that slides into a pocket in the wall, usually hung on a track with rollers.

Slick. A large chisel used for paring, or smoothing surfaces.

Soffit. A board used on the under side of a cornice. A plancher board. The member nailed under a fascia, in stair building, to cover the joint between it and the plastering.

Spacing. Laying off bearing for joists, studding, rafters, etc.

Span. The horizontal distance across a building, from the outside of one plate to the outside of the other plate.

Spikes. Large nails. 16d nails and larger.

Spire. A tapering roof of a tower. A steeple.

Spring Tree. A stair horse.

Square. An instrument used in roof framing and in carpentry, having a perfect right-angle.

Stable. A building with stalls, used for horses or other beasts.

Stair. Stairs or stairway.

Staircase. The chamber into which the stairway is built.

Stairway. A passageway of steps leading from one floor to another.

Steel Square. Same as square.

Steel Tape. A ribbon of steel, used for measuring. A steel tape line.

Step. The combination of a riser and a tread.

Steps. A little flight of stairs leading to a platform.

Stile. Any upright piece in paneling.

Stoop. A kind of a porch.

Stool. The nosing directly over the apron in window trim.

Stop. A moulding for holding windows or doors in place.

Story Pole. A pole onto which are marked the various elevations of one story of a building.

Strike Plate. The part of a lock that is fastened to the door jamb. A keeper.

String Board. One of the longitudinal pieces, supporting the treads and risers of a flight or run of stairs. Also called, stringpiece.

Stringer. A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor. A stair horse.

Stringer-horse. A stringer that, at the same time acts as a horse, as in a plank stairway.

Structure. A building as a whole.

Strut Beam. A strut that is also subject to a transverse strain.

Struts. Those members of a truss which are in compression only.

Stud. A studding.

Studding. Material for studs. The uprights onto which the boxing and the laths of a building are nailed. Scantlings.

Sub-floor. The floor onto which the finish floor is nailed. The rough floor.

Super-structure. The part of a building that is above the foundation.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 16

Drawing No. 722.12

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout and house angle post No. 3.

(Note) The location for all treads, risers and strings can be taken from the layout No. 722.4.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, try

square, $\frac{1}{2}$ " auger bit, brace, router plane, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " chisel, $\frac{3}{8}$ " chisel, sandpaper and block. Layout board used in units No. 10, No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13.

III—Specifications:

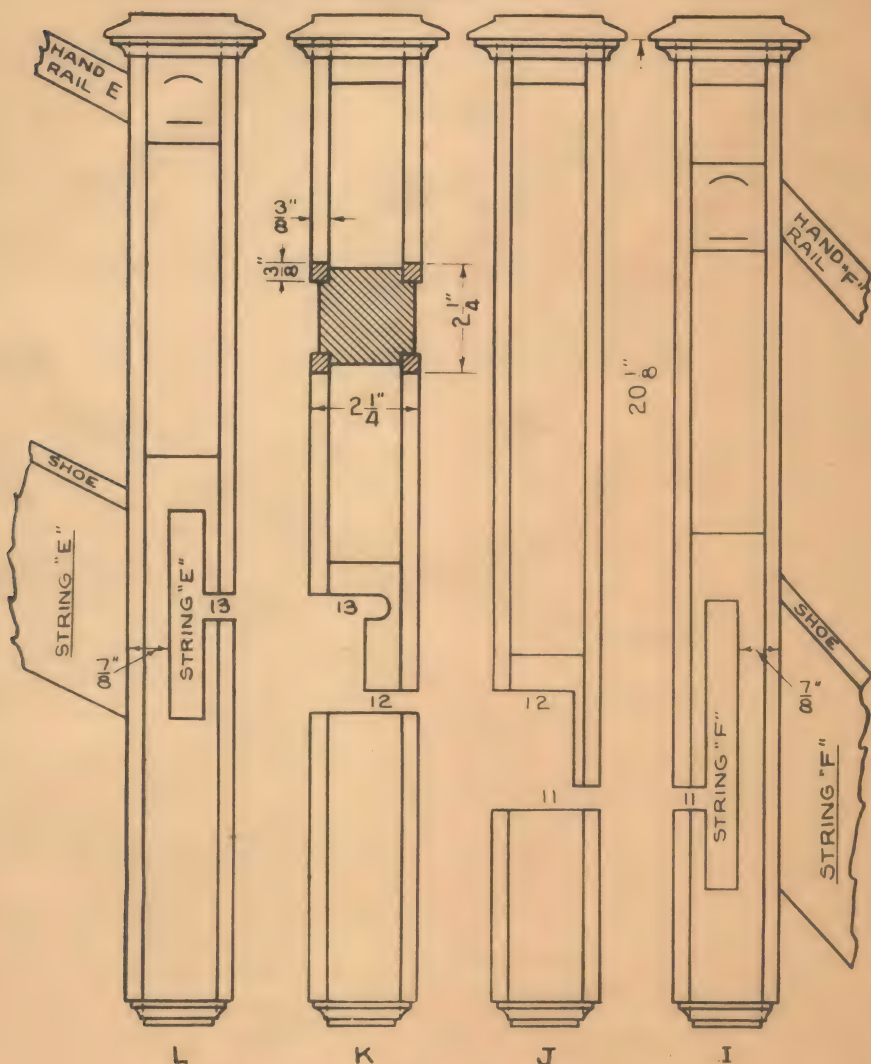
1—Treads $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

IV—Operations:

1—Place angle post No. 3 on layout, drawing No. 722.4, unit No. 12 and mark the level of tread No. 11 on the post, side i, drawing No. 722.12.

2—At above point on side i, square

Housing Angle Post No. 3.



Drawing No. 722.12

2—Risers $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

3—Strings $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick.

4—Rise 2".

5—Housing 5-16" deep.

6—Nosing to project $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

a line across locating tread No. 11.

3—Continue face line of tread No. 11 across side j.

4—To locate riser No. 12, measure the distance on the layout, drawing No.

722.1 on side j, measure from face side i, to the intersection of riser No. 12 and face j, $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

5—Draw face line of riser No. 12, $\frac{5}{8}$ " from face i on side j.

6—Measure up on riser No. 12 from face of tread No. 11, 2" height of riser.

7—At above point square a line across post on side j locating the level of tread No. 12.

8—Continue face line of tread No. 12, across side k.

9—Draw face line of riser No. 12 in center of post No. 3 on side k.

10—Measure up on riser No. 13 from face line of tread No. 12, 2" height of riser.

11—At above point square a line across post No. 3 on side k locating the level of tread No. 13.

12—Continue the face line of tread No. 13 across side l.

13—Draw face line of string (E), $\frac{7}{8}$ " from side i on side l.

14—Measure in from above line $\frac{3}{4}$ ", thickness of string (E).

15—At above point draw inside line of string (E).

16—To locate position of string (E), measure the distance on layout drawing No. 722.4 from the face of tread No. 13 to top of string (E), $1\frac{3}{4}$ " and from the face of tread No. 13 to the bottom of string (E), $2\frac{5}{8}$ ".

17—Transfer these measurements to post No. 3, drawing No. 722.12, side 1, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ " above the face of tread No. 13 and $2\frac{5}{8}$ " below the level of tread No. 13.

18—Square lines across post at above points between inside and outside string lines.

19—Draw face line of string (F), $\frac{7}{8}$ " from side 1 on side i.

20—Measure in from above line, $\frac{3}{4}$ ", thickness of string (F).

21—At above point draw inside line of string (F).

22—To locate position of string (F), measure the distance on layout, drawing No. 722.4 from face of tread No. 11 to top of string (F), $3\frac{7}{8}$ " and from the face of tread No. 11 to bottom of string (F), $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

23—Transfer these measurements to post No. 3, drawing No. 722.12, side 1, measuring $3\frac{7}{8}$ " above the level of tread No. 11 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " below the level of tread No. 11.

24—Square lines across post at above points between inside and outside string lines.

25—Begin with side i, measure down $\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 11.

26—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 11.

27—Continue this line across side j.

28—Side k measure down $\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 13.

29—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 12.

30—Apply wedge template to face of tread No. 13 and insert a small bradawl in center of square locating the center of nosing.

(Note) It is difficult to make a tight joint and house a tread entering a post at a sharp angle as tread No. 12. It is better practice to make a butt joint of the nosing in this instance than attempt to house the post. Drawing No. 722.12.

31—Insert spur of bit into the point previously located in center of nosing, tread No. 13, side k. Bore $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole, 5-16" deep.

32—Bore series of holes in spaces laid out for string (E) and (F) sides i and 1, 5-16" deep.

33—Bore series of holes in spaces laid out for treads and risers.

34—Chisel these spaces out exactly to the tread, riser and string lines. Preferably undercut to insure a tight fit.

35—Set router plane 5-16" and rout housing to a uniform depth.

36—Sandpaper and clean post No. 3. It is then ready for assembling.

(Note) Risers No. 12 and No. 13 are put in from the back, house completely out as shown in drawing No. 722.12.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER XVI

Brace Measure

Bracing is a problem that carpenters confront most frequently in their daily work. All framed structures must be braced to insure rigidity. It requires judgment on the part of the builder and also knowledge of elementary mechanics to determine the best and most efficient point bracing should be placed.

These members should be of reasonable length—for sometimes a brace which is too long or too short is worse than no brace at all.

Sometimes space does not permit to use the length of the brace we would like to and in cases like this braces

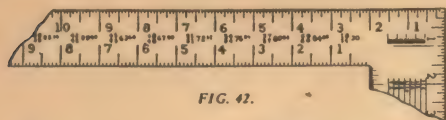


FIG. 42.

may be made a little shorter and still impart considerably to the strength of the structure.

Usually a brace is the hypotenuse of a right triangle two other sides of the triangle being of equal length. This means that in cutting braces—the carpenter deals with the solution of triangles if he wants to determine the length of the brace.

In order to facilitate the work a table is provided on the Steel Square which may be found on the back of the tongue. This table gives the lengths of common braces. Fig. 42.

Let us suppose we have a problem like this:

A post and beam are to be connected by a brace. The run on post and beam are equal to 39 inches. How long should

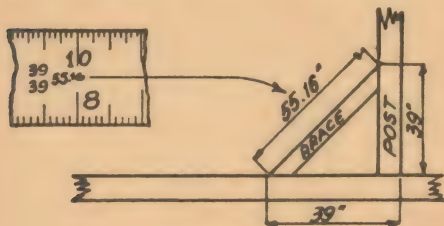


FIG. 43.

the brace be and how should it be cut so that it will fit in snugly between the two members? Fig. 43.

Referring to the brace table we find the following expression:

39
39 55.16

which means that with a 39-inch run on the beam and a 39-inch run on the post the length of the brace will be 55.16 inches.

Examine this member carefully, note its position and the factors necessary to determine its length—and you will find that braces may be regarded as common rafters. Therefore while the Brace

Table on the steel square deals essentially with conditions where the run on the beam and post are equal to each other there may quite frequently arise such conditions where the run on the beam is different from that on the post and in cases like this it is well to refer to the table of common rafters on the same instrument where the lengths of such braces and their respective top and bottom cuts may be found.

Essex Board Measure

There is no doubt in our minds that every carpenter knows how to figure the quantities of lumber. The importance of such knowledge can hardly be overestimated. We hardly can imagine the embarrassment a builder may be subjected to if he should be offered a job of erecting a house and should be re-



FIG. 44.

quested to submit an estimate of how much lumber will be required for this particular structure and even more than that how much lumber of the various sizes, such as joists, stringers, rafters, flooring, sheathing, etc., will be required for this job so as to be able to place the order for all this material with the lumber mill.

It is well to know and use the common rule for estimating lumber, but there is a much quicker way to perform this job—and a way which eliminates the possibility of errors—especially when figures are required in a hurry—and it is the so-called “Essex Board Measure Table” which appears on the back of the body of the square and gives the contents in Board Measure of almost any size of board or timber.

The inch graduations along the outer edge of the square are used in combination with the values given along the seven parallel lines.

The figure “12” on the outer edge represents a “one inch board—12 inches wide,” and is the starting point for all calculations. All the inch graduations on both sides of “12” represent the width and the smaller figures in the column under 12 indicate the length of the piece.

The figures in the vertical columns under the inch graduations denote the board measure. Fig. 44.

In order to facilitate the use of this table a simple rule has been formulated which it is recommended to commit to memory.

Rule. To find the contents of a piece of lumber. Under the mark 12 on the outer edge of the square find the "length" of the piece. Along the same scale of inch graduations locate the "width" of the timber. Then follow the line on which the length is stamped toward the column of figures under the given width. The figure given at the point of intersection indicates the board measure of the piece.

Example. Find the board measure of a board 8 feet long and 11 inches wide.

First find 8 feet in the column under "12" for the length in feet, then find 11 inches on the top edge of the square for the width in inches: follow the lines to where they come together and 7.4 is found to be the number of feet in the board.

The figures in the table are given for boards "one inch" thick. To obtain the contents for any other thickness multiply the figure given in the table by the thickness of the timber.

CABINET MAKING

LESSON VII

(By Charles A. King)

Drawers

Methods of drawer construction differ according to the purpose for which the drawer is to be used and upon the grade of craftsmanship demanded by the type and cost of the case in which the drawers are to be fitted.

At A we have the simplest method of making a drawer excepting as an ordinary box may be used as a drawer. Such a drawer is for heavy service only, to be used as a repository for heavy goods, tools, hardware and metal fittings. It is made of $\frac{7}{8}$ " material, though the front is sometimes $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick or more, to give a stronger rabbeted joint at the front corners. Note that the heavy bottom is strongly nailed on lengthwise, hence will cause friction when the drawer is pulled out or pushed in for it will drag upon the supporting construction; this may be reduced by occasionally rubbing with a piece of white wax or hard white soap where the friction occurs.

The form of construction commonly

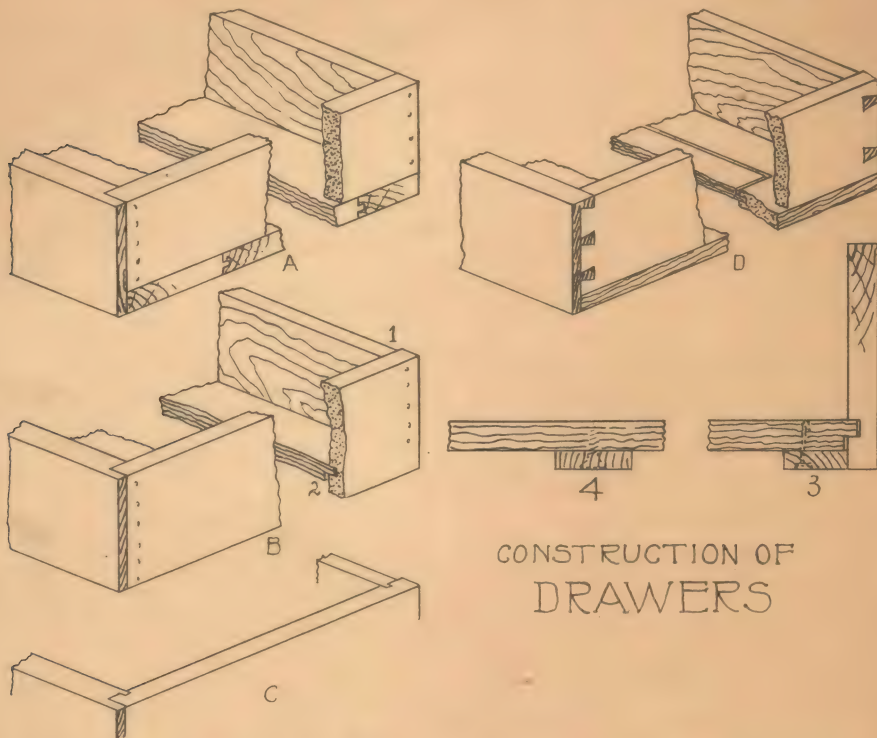
used on ordinary work is shown at B. Note that the sides join the front with a simple rabbeted joint strongly held with glue and nails. Often in factories the back is cut $1-16$ " shorter than the front which reduces the work of fitting the drawer appreciably. Also the back is about $\frac{1}{8}$ " narrower at 1 to allow it to clear the construction above. The grain of a drawer bottom should always run parallel with the front regardless of the dimensions of the drawer; otherwise the swelling of a bottom during damp weather may push the sides off and make trouble in sliding the drawer, and will also break the joint of the sides at both front and back. In dry weather the bottom may shrink out of the groove at 2. An evolution of this type of construction known as "milled" shown at C is much used in factory made furniture. If well glued and nailed and the bottom glued into the groove in the front to prevent racking, this makes a very good drawer. A further evolution of this type is the various forms of machine dovetailing in which we are not particularly interested at this time. Dovetailing by hand will be the subject of our next lesson. This is the type of drawer construction used by old time cabinet makers in making the fine pieces found today in museums and in private collections. At D is shown a hand dovetailed drawer found in such pieces; note the method of making the bottom which eliminates all ordinary drawer troubles, for the panelled bottom was glued and nailed to the bottom of the sides and front, thus the weak construction of the groove side and rabbeted bottom was replaced by a strong and permanent joint. This is the ne plus ultra of drawer making.

The ordinary type shown at B must slide in or out upon the narrow lower edges of its sides. Note the difference between this and the wide bearing of the drawer upon the panelled bottom at D. Usually these sides are made of pine, whitewood or basswood $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, seldom more, regardless of the size of the drawer or of the nature of its contents. The weight of the filled drawer sliding over the hardwood partition rails that support it cannot but wear the bottom edge away; in time the bottom drags upon the partition, the thin sides push out and the drawer may be moved only with difficulty. Thus the drawer is badly racked and its days are numbered.

Sometimes in making the ordinary type of drawers for good furniture this condition is anticipated by gluing to the side and fastening to the bottom with clinch nails or screws pieces shown at 3; upon these the drawer slides with an appreciable improvement in its behavior

wide bearings as at 3, the narrow bottom edge of the sides will wear a groove in the front of partition that will be plainly visible, even to a not very critical observer.

In every case the pieces to be made into a drawer should be straight, more



CONSTRUCTION OF
DRAWERS

and permanence. In making large drawers or drawers to hold heavy goods, one or more pieces may be placed across the bottom as at 4; these will support the bottom and prevent it from dragging on the partition rail below it. The best made drawers have hard wood sides but probably unless made with

especially the front, for a front with a twist in it will result in a drawer with the same twist unless an equal opposing twist has been accidentally or skillfully built in. Even the best craftsmen find it a tax upon their skill to make a twisted drawer or a drawer that is not square behave itself.

Application of Raised Moldings to Paneling

(By W. E. Griffie, Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

There are several methods of joining the panels to the stiles and rails and applying the moldings to paneling. The architect, in making his details, will wish to consider the cost and effectiveness of the various methods.

Figure 1 shows a simple method which is often used when paneling is

to be built by the carpenter on the job. It should never be used for a cabinet



Fig. 1

job of paneling, however, because it prevents the assembling of the paneling for finishing. The joint is such that the

panels drop out unless they are assembled against a wall.

The panels are held against the stiles and rails by metal pins or nails in Figure 2. This is all right while the paneling is being built, except perhaps for the final installation, but it makes repairs very difficult. A marred panel cannot be removed without wrecking an

greater or a lesser amount of form work. In fact, the man who does not know how to build forms, is a losing number among field carpenters. He must either learn how, or sooner or later drop out of the game.

Two things must be kept in mind by the form builder, and they are: That



Fig. 2

adjoining stile, and then the new or repaired panel cannot be readily put in place. Such a joint should never be used for paneling in which the back side is not readily accessible.

The preferred construction shown in Figure 3 holds the panel firmly in place but permits its easy removal. The lip against which the panel rests should be not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. The back of heavy panels may be rabbeted out as much as necessary to set the face back to the desired position. Panels are free to shrink or swell slightly as they need not be fitted tightly into the openings.

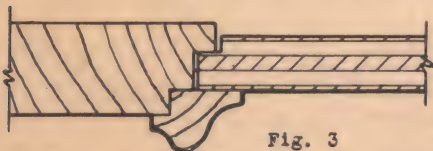


Fig. 3

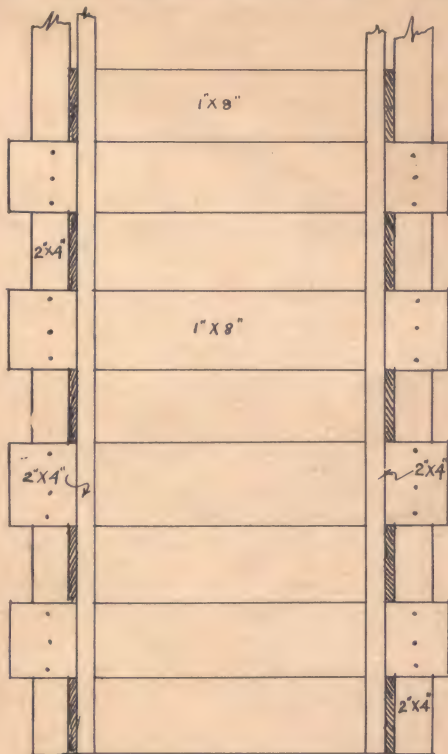
This construction also is a little less expensive than that in Figure 2.

It is suggested that details show the bottom rail of paneling raised at least an inch above the floor, with the stiles running on down to the floor. Then the paneling can be fitted to the floor where necessary, merely by sawing off the stiles a little, rather than by ripping the full length of the bottom rails. A base molding of some sort always covers the joint between the floor and the paneling anyway, so it is not necessary that the bottom rails rest directly on the floor.

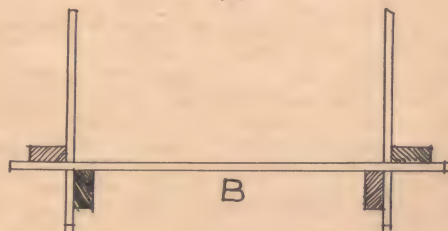
Lace Corners

(By H. H. Siegele)

Concrete is being used in so many ways in these days, relative to building, that few carpenters, if any, can work at the trade long without doing a



A



B

Fig. 1

the forms must stand against the pressure that is brought to them when the concrete is poured; and that forms are only temporary, which means that they must be removed after the concrete is set. The wise form builder will study his work so as to know just how much and just how little nailing is necessary. Nailing too much is a useless waste of time and material, while nailing too

little will soon bear a rich harvest of grief.

We are showing by Fig. 1 the lace method of holding corners of forms, es-

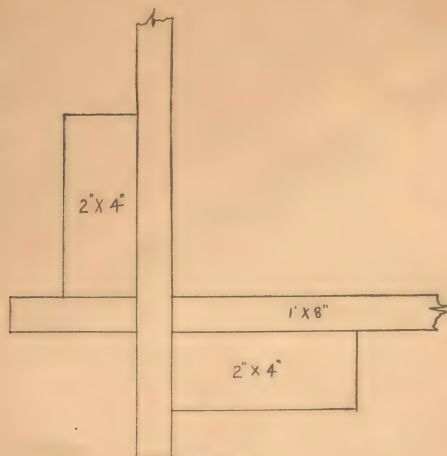


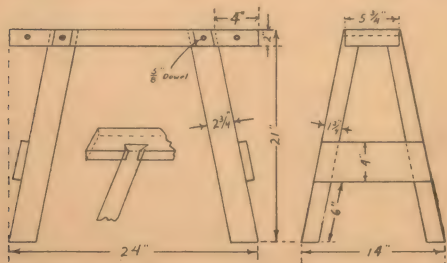
Fig. 2

pecially corners of columns. This method guarantees the corners to hold, if they are nailed properly. At A, we show an elevation of a column, in part. The boards used are 1 x 8s, which are nailed to 2 x 4s, as shown on the drawing. At B, can be seen a plan of two corners, which do not need further explanations.

Fig. 2 shows the lace corner with the 2 x 4s nailed on flat. This is not quite as substantial as the other way, but it does not take up quite as much room, nor do the boards have to be as long. Either of those ways of placing the 2 x 4s assures safety.

Horse Construction

After reading in "The Carpenter" of February "A New Construction" of a saw horse I thought perhaps you would



be interested in one I have found very good in my work with boys in the public schools.

The main thought in constructing this horse was to protect the saws from nails. You will notice that the legs are dovetailed and doweled to the ledger instead of being nailed.

It can, of course, be nailed any height or length desired.

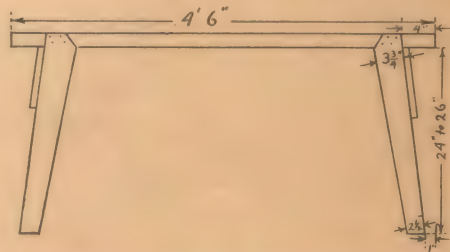
I recently visited a school where I made a set of these about 1916 and found them in use and good for a number of years more service.

J. R. Prosser,

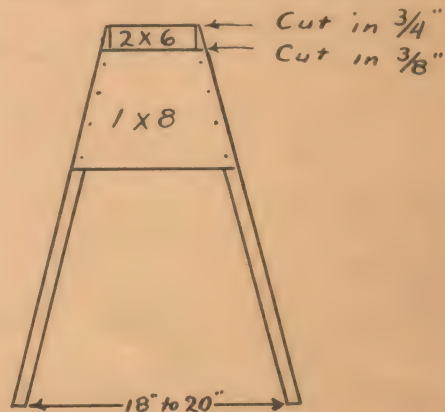
Supt. of Ind. Arts, Oakland Pub. Schools.

More Horses

I have been a constant reader of "The Carpenter" for the past 11 years, and every year have them bound in a volume. I read and reread those volumes.



I am sending you a diagram of a pair of horses, or trestles, as they are called. I contend they are the best pair of "hosses" ever made. There may be some made just as good, but I have never seen them. They are 4' 6" long. You can handle a door or screen door on



them. I am about 6' tall and make the trestle 26" or higher, for "high pockets," but for "shorties" make them 24" high; the spread for shorties is 18" to

20". Ten penny nails or screws can be used. No carpenters or mechanic has any business standing a trestle on floor joists; it is too dangerous while boards are so plentiful. The February issue of "The Carpenter" has a pair of trestles that are very good, but I feel my plan is better.

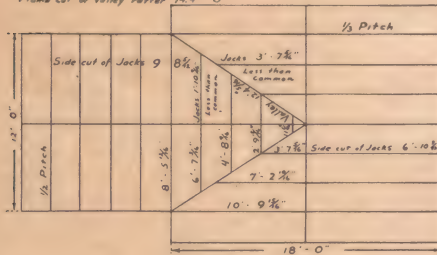
T. P. Campbell,
L. U. No. 61. Kansas City, Mo.

Desires Additional Information on Brother Bettencourt's Problem

I would like to ask Brother Bettencourt of L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Cal., how he obtained lengths of rafters in the drawing he presented in the February issue of "The Carpenter."

I figured this problem by the square root method, and I don't think this method can be beaten if done correctly.

Blumb cut of valley rafter 12' 4" B



Rafters are set on 24" centers and the following are the lengths:

Valley 12' 4" 5-16".

Commons on the 12 ft. span are 8' 5 3/4".

Commons on the 18 ft. span are 10' 9 15-16".

Brother Bettencourt says length of valley is 13' 10 1/2"; Commons on the 12 ft. span 8' 6"; Commons on the 18 ft. span 10' 8".

He also says that jack rafters on the 12 ft. span section are 2' 4 1/4" less than common while my figures say 1' 10 9-16" less. Jacks on the 18 ft. span section Brother Bettencourt says are 4' 8 3/4" less than commons while my figures say 3' 7-5-16 less than common. Will some Brother check us up on this problem and let us know which is right.

Horace Trehane,
L. U. No. 30. New London, Conn.

Exact Measure Desired

I am desirous of securing information on the following: I have a picture 4 by

6 which I want to frame and must have the frame the same area as the picture, that is, 24". How wide must the frame be? How wide must the frame be on any square picture, say, for example, 12 by 12, or any other dimensions? What I want is the correct number, not a near number.

Wm. Bosser,
Chicago, Ill.

Answers to A. G. Davis' Problem

According to the picture you have used near to a 5' 6" radius for a 9 foot opening, and you are satisfied with it.

What concerns you most is how to go from one scale to another; that means to draw it on paper or on a board.

The law of Proportion accomplishes that task. The perfect couple that we know are put in the first and second places; and the imperfect couple are put in the third and fourth places.

We have to use a little mentality in placing the Perfect couple; to get a smaller scale we place the small one of the Perfect couple in the second place. If we had wanted a larger scale we would then place the larger perfect one in the second place.

For instance, according to the picture a 5' 6" radius for a 9 ft. opening is stated thus: 5 feet 6" equals 66" and 9 feet equals 108".

Therefore 66" is to 108" as 1" is to 1 7-11 inches. The 1" is a pure desired scale and the fourth makes the last couple, also perfect.

W. I.

* * *

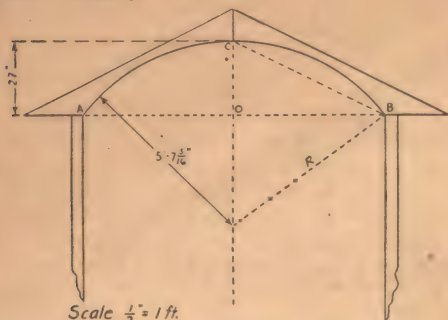
Referring to the problem presented by Brother A. G. Davis, Port Arthur, Texas. The minute I saw this problem I knew it would be fun to work it out. So here is my solution.

I took a rise I thought would look good for the arbor which was 6" to the foot. This gives us the length of O C equals 27". We know A B to be 9 feet or 108", O B would then be 54" B C equals the square root of (O C squared plus O B squared) equals the square root of 729 plus 2916 equals 60.3.

The hypotenuse of a right angled triangles equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

In Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Handbook on page 151 the formula ap-

pears R equals 2 squared divided by 2 M where x equals B C, and M equals O C. By substituting the values for B C and O C we have R equals 3636.09" divided by 54" which equals 67.33" or 5' 7 5-16" nearly.



The pitch of 6 inches to the foot was not the only one I tried but the others did not scale as near as this one when drawn.

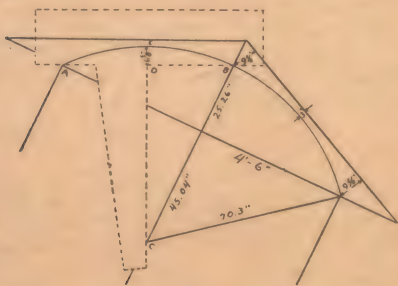
P. W. Decker, F. S.,

L. U. No. 1594.

Lakeville, Conn.

* * *

Brother Davis' problem, in March issue of "The Carpenter" can be laid out to scale by the aid of a T square or a piece of stiff paper cut in the form of a T square as shown by dotted lines in drawing, by keeping the edge of square at A and sliding edge at B up or down



the perpendicular at center (always keeping distance A D equal to B. D) until distance from E to C equals distance from C to E or C to A, which will be the Radius, the height from spring line 25.26" and the radius 70.3".

J. B. Galliford,

L. U. No. 132.

Washington, D. C.

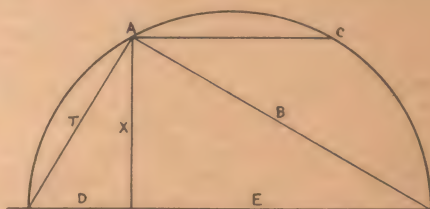
Three in One—almost answered

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A school boy wants to know if two problems published in the February

"Carpenter" can be "worked" by arithmetic. It seems that a member of his class had brought the problems submitted by Chas. U. Stiller and C. A. Doner to school and the teacher had permitted the class in Mensuration to see what they could do with them. I had just finished reading the grape arbor problem, submitted by A. G. Davis, of Port Arthur, Tex., in March, when the boy came in.

I asked the lad if he ever came across a problem in his text-book where some slight typographical error or careless statement made it impossible of solution. The boy said he had not. Perhaps proof-readers are more careful to-day than they were when I graduated



by beating an angry teacher to a window opening onto the roof of a coal shed of an eighth grade school after he told me to go to the blackboard and extract the square root of a number, with a whole string of decimal fractions, and I called his attention to the egg on his whiskers.

The Stiller and Davis segments remind me of a lady here who once wanted a cone shaped roof over the circle end of her porch. Shown that the cone would cover part of a doorway, affording egress onto the upper deck, she said: "Can you not make it kinda straight, so it will look rounding, only you can't see it?" What I mean is that the principle in both problems is capable of solution, but impossible by using the figures given. The sketch illustrates:

Let T, the tongue, and B, the blade of your trusty old reliable touch the extremities of any diameter to form a right triangle. A, the apex of your square, may be at any point in the semi-circle. X is any line let fall from A, perpendicular to diameter and dividing diameter into segments, D and E. C is any chord parallel to diameter. The equation is that D is to X as X is to E, that is, the square root of the product of D times E equals X. Then, A is at any point Stiller wants to space

his studding and X is length from circle to diameter and subtracting distance between diameter and parallel chord from X gives length of cripples. But he will find that the distance between diameter and parallel chord 37' 10" long, in a circle with 48 ft. radius, could not be 44 feet, neither could the radius be 48 ft., if the height of arc at center is 4 ft. above chord. Otherwise, the curved line might "look rounding," but it could not be a part of one circle.

In the Davis problem, it is at once apparent, from his sketch, that the extremities of the equal arcs, cut out of his rafters, are at the radii that bisect and touch the extremities of his 9 ft. chord. Therefore his chord is one side of an inscribed square and the chords of his rafters are two sides of an octagon inscribed by the same circle. It follows that his radius must be half the diagonal of his 9 ft. square and that the rise will be the difference between his radius and half his 9 ft. chord. But he, too, will find that, if his rafters, cut from stuff $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, are exactly 3 inches wide at center, the arch of his grape arbor may "look rounding," but could not be one part of a circle. I am not fond enough of decimal fractions to go into that here, but you may figure it out for yourself. If you do not care to use the rule I have given, another which I have often found to be both accurate and handy, was published in "The Carpenter" several months ago—I forget by whom contributed. To find the radius of an arc when rise and chord are given: Divide the sum of the square of the rise and square of half the chord, by two times the rise.

The Doner hog house, February number, is more intriguing. At first glance, you think you could do that one without your specs and with one hand tied behind your back. Then, all at once you find yourself looking for George Washington in the foliage of the picture puzzle. It is not only a cunning steel square trick, but also clever tautology. He says the "north slope rafters to be half the length of south slope," then adds that the north slope is to be "quarter pitch." He neglected to state that the rafters were to be made of wooden wood and the roof to slope so wet water would run off in case of a damp rain. You look at that hog house again, then all at once, you happen to think that any fellow who can frame one rafter

half the length of its mate, when plates are level, at any other than whole and quarter pitch, has found the long-sought fourth dimension. He wants length of rafters "plate to ridge." Like the recipe for cooking the rabbit, there's a catch in it—find the ridge.

All carpenters know that in a "quarter pitch slope" the rise is half the run. Then, according to sketch above, X is half of E and D is half of X. Any kid that ever told his dear teacher how to cut apples knows that one half of one half of anything is one fourth, so we find that we have to divide our diameter, in this case span of hog house, in ratio as 1 is to 4, so we divide 16 ft. into five equal spaces and get a run of 3.2 ft. with rise of 6.4 ft. for our whole pitch side and a run of 12.8 ft. with rise of 6.4 ft. for the quarter pitch side. So now all we have to do is look in the rafter table on our new patent trusty old reliable and start in on decimal fractions. You do it; I ain't got the heart.

In conclusion may I add that Doner ought to be greatly pleased that his farmer friend did not buy the hog house rafters, Davis very glad that his employer did not get the grape arbor and Stiller tickled pink that his boss did not have the studs in the segment readicut, "so they would fit every time," by a 16-year old boy operating one of those machines that "pays for itself on the first job," at the lumber-yard.

And while the rest of us are out looking for greens to eat, a great engineer is riding around in luxurious ships looking for the catch in the biggest problem in the world. Without aid of any liquor-sham committee, he has already found the solution of how to keep workmen from spending money for drink and an alert U. P. reporter has noticed that of the 1500 men in a bread-line down here in "Little Egypt," not one was smoking either pipe or cigarette, evidently not spending money for the filthy weed. But he hasn't yet found the catch in the arithmetic that reports two million unemployed a year ago, a message that has the Federal Government finding employment for more than one and a quarter million each year and the facts that disclose more than 6 million unemployed after a year of such successful engineering.

Lyman Wisely.
Coulterville, Ill.

Forests Restore Themselves

Volunteer re-growth on logged off lands is often an asset of great value, whose possibilities should not be overlooked. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, in its nationwide study of commercial forestry has discovered a surprising number of cases where non-reproductive logging has been followed by natural re-stocking with commercial timber species sufficient to render it advisable to retain the land and give it fire protection.

Foresters and lumbermen alike are too prone to believe that a period operation, whose only purpose is to harvest the virgin crop, inevitably results in "destruction" of the forest. A number of lumber companies of recent years have been re-examining their cut-over lands and have found that the forests have restored themselves.

Do You Know

That—

Three out of every four houses in America are built of wood, and wood enters largely into the construction of the balance?

Wood is the only perpetually renewable building material?

There are in existence in America many homes which have been in use for over 300 years and are still in an excellent state of preservation?

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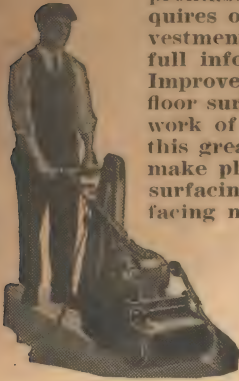
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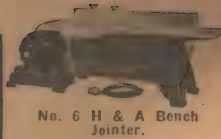
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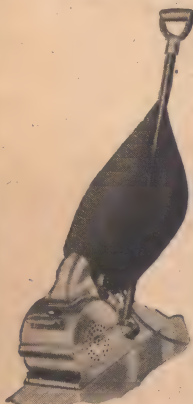
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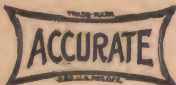
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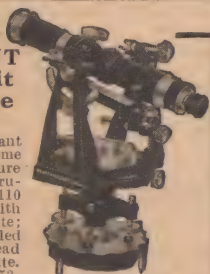
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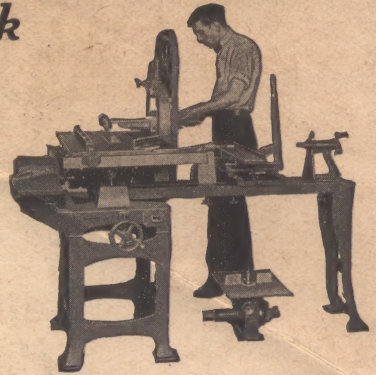
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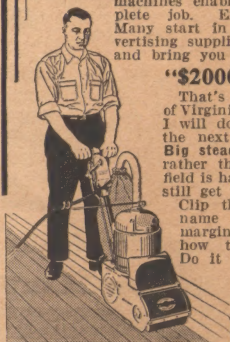
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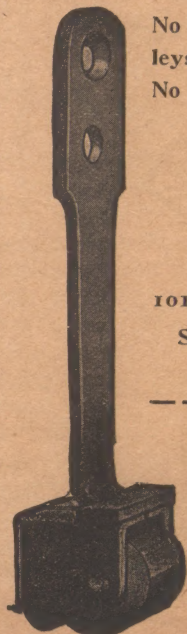


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